

DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

UNITED STATES

NCNA SAYS GAMBLING THRIVES IN U.S. UNDER GOVERNMENT'S AEGIS

OW051942Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Dec--Under the aegis and encouragement of the authorities, gambling has become a thriving business in the United States, to the public's dissatisfaction.

Forty-four of the 50 states have "legalized" more than one form of gambling. Horse racing is the most popular, for which 32 states have bookie's offices. Dog racing is the second largest form of gambling in terms of the total value of stakes; 14 states have dog racecourses. The local authorities of 15 states operate lottery ticket companies. In addition, there are other forms of gambling, for example, bingo, jai alai and slot machines.

According to U.S. newspapers, the total value of the stakes played for in these "legalized" forms of gambling reached \$15 billion in 1977, an 8-percent increase over 1976. On the other hand, the total value of the stakes played for in illegal gambling was estimated at about \$1000 billion.

As a result of the "legalization" of various forms of gambling, gambling has become an increasingly thriving business in the United States. From this April to August, while the value of stocks of many companies was declining the value of the stocks of gambling companies shot up by big margins. For example, the value of the stock of Caesar's Palace went up 583 percent; for the Playboy Club, 351 percent; and the (?Parley) company, 283 percent. The value of the stocks of other big gambling companies more than doubled. The Las Vegas Gold Mine gambling house in Nevada had only a total capital of \$40 million when it opened 5 years ago, but last year it netted an untaxed profit of \$3.3 million. The International Resorts company opened a gambling house in Atlantic City, New Jersey, this May and it raked in a gross income of \$60 million in 3 months.

This growing gambling habit has been fostered single-handedly by the U.S. authorities. In order to make a profit, the U.S. Government not only does not prohibit gambling but encourages it. In 1977, all levels of the U.S. Government obtained an income of 1.6 billion by taxing "legal" gambling, registering a 7.7-percent increase over 1976. Nevada state, where the well-known Las Vegas gambling city is located, last year levied a \$110-million tax on gambling, which is a considerable income for a state with a small population of 600,000 people. Precisely because of this, several states have adopted measures to legalize gambling in the wake of New Jersey's legislation permitting gambling houses in Atlantic City to open.

Thriving gambling has been accompanied by the increased misery of the people and disorder in society. The government and the bosses of gambling houses are always the winners while most gamblers are the losers. Some of them even go bankrupt because of gambling. In addition, gambling has bred crime, which in turn has resulted in a serious threat to the people's lives and properties. Because of this, gambling has met opposition from more and more people. For example, in this year's midterm elections in Florida, New Jersey and Virginia, voters voted against bills aimed at increasing gambling in these states.

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY DENOUNCES SOVIET EXPANSION IN NORTHERN EUROPE

HK060230Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 29 Nov 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Mei Ping [2734 1627]: "A Move That Deserves Vigilance"]

[Text] After the Finnish press disclosed the proposal to hold a joint military exercise with Finland made by Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov during his July visit, Western newspapers and magazines also made similar reports. Just as the Western world was feeling uneasy about this situation, the French press reported in October that the Soviet Union had again conducted a large military exercise in northern Europe with a force of 90,000 men and nearly 100 warships. The object of this exercise was an armed landing on the northern part of Norway. This was the Soviet Union's latest move in stepping up its strategic deployments on the northern flank of Europe.

The Soviet Union has adopted the encirclement of Europe from the northern and southern flanks in its global strategy. In recent years, the United States and the Soviet Union have been locked in a daily sharpening contention on the northern flank of Europe. To control the Atlantic navigation routes, the Soviet Union has set up the world's biggest naval base on the Kola Peninsula, deployed 70 percent of its strategic nuclear submarines to Nordic waters and stationed more than 200 modern warships and 200 fighters and long-range bombers on the Kola Peninsula. It has continuously reinforced its naval and air forces in this region and has transferred six nuclear-missile submarines to the Baltic Sea. However, since the Nordic countries are pursuing a policy of safeguarding national independence and security and since the political situation in this region is relatively stable, the Soviet Union's evil scheme to bring northern Europe within its sphere of influence has not progressed much in the past few years.

The Soviet Union has taken a series of new measures lately to speed up the completion of its strategic deployments against Northern Europe.

It was by no means accidental that the Soviet Union proposed holding a "joint military exercise" with Finland. People may still remember how the Soviet Union willfully distorted the Soviet-Finnish "treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid" as a military cooperation treaty and professed that it would "voluntarily" provide Finland with "military assistance." Last year, it even preposterously suggested holding a joint national day celebration with Finland to mark the 60th anniversary of Finland's independence. This was tantamount to treating Finland as a member state of the Soviet republics. It now proposes holding a "joint military exercise" with Finland in a vain attempt to advance its forward position further westward. This would pose a serious military threat to northern Europe and to all West European countries.

Western public opinion saw the Soviet Union's mock armed landing on the northern territory of Norway as a major military move against all of Western Europe. The Soviet Union has been encroaching upon and menacing Norway for a long time. Soviet vessels have frequently intruded into Norway's territorial waters and have conducted illegal activities there. The Soviet Union dispatched a large military reconnaissance plane in August to spy on Norway's Svalbard Island. It even set up a radar station, built a helicopter base and opened a runway on the island "for military purposes." In September, it set up a satellite tracking station on the island. As the Western press pointed out: The Soviet Union is trying to encircle the Western countries, that is, on the one hand it is scrambling for strategic posts in Africa to control the maritime routes of the West; on the other hand, it is "keeping a close watch" on the "petroleum route" of the West which extends from the Middle East to Europe. Norwegian strategists have predicted: [paragraph continues]

"Should the Soviet Union decide to launch its amphibious offensive, it will march its troops across neutral Finland to support the operation." In the meantime, people also worry that should the Soviet Union succeed in taking the northern territory of Norway, it will have "a better frontline defense in the Norwegian Sea facing the British coast." The Western press has clearly pointed out that the Soviet Union's military exercises in the Arctic region were designed for an "armed landing on the northern territory of Norway" and were "part of its global strategy for the next few years."

People have also noticed that the Soviet Air Force has frequently conducted false attacks in places near Danish air space. Warsaw Pact jet reconnaissance planes have blatantly overflown the Danish capital of Copenhagen. Soviet warships have even navigated around the major islands of Denmark. Soviet submarines armed with nuclear weapons have frequently appeared near Swedish waters. All these examples give us a clear picture of how the Soviet Union has recently stepped up its military deployments in northern Europe.

To achieve its strategic goal of controlling northern Europe and encircling Western Europe, the Soviet Union has also exerted all kinds of pressure on the Nordic countries and has attempted to make these countries knuckle under to its awe-inspiring power. It has demanded that Denmark abandon its policy of closing the straits in times of war. It has blamed Norway for allowing West German quasi-troops to take part in NATO's joint military exercise in Norway. It has browbeat Norway and Sweden in negotiations on the demarcation of the Continental Shelf and fishing grounds. It has bullied and brought political pressure to bear on the Nordic countries and has simultaneously resorted to blatant military threats to force some of these countries to succumb. Its hegemonist features have been fully revealed.

All this proves beyond a doubt that the Soviet Union is determined to break down the so-called "balance of forces in northern Europe" and strengthen its offensive against the whole of Europe. People the world over must watch out for this Soviet move.

However, Soviet hegemonism is a good teacher by negative example for the Nordic countries and peoples. They are determined to safeguard their own independence, neutrality and sovereignty. Norway has lodged a protest against Soviet encroachment upon its sovereign rights. The Danish and Swedish governments are also keeping a close watch over the deployment of Soviet nuclear-missile submarines in the Baltic Sea and their menace to the security of the two countries. In stepping up its aggression and expansion in northern Europe, the Soviet Union has only revealed its wild ambitions and aroused the strong indignation of the Nordic peoples.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL 'EXPOSES' USSR-SRV MILITARY ALLIANCE

OWO52014Y Peking NCNA in English 2004 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Ryoichi Tosaka, a leading member of Japan's "investigation center on Soviet Affairs," in a recent interview with Chinese correspondents in Japan, pointed out that the Soviet-Vietnamese "treaty of friendship and cooperation" is "a very dangerous military alliance existing in Asia. It will undoubtedly aggravate the political and military tension in Asia."

He said: "With Soviet military aid, Vietnam may pursue a dangerous policy, but it is only bringing destruction on itself." "This treaty will put the Soviet Union and Vietnam in a more isolated and difficult position in Southeast Asia," he added.

Ryoichi Tosaka said that the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty has increased the ASEAN countries' distrust and vigilance. Since the beginning of the dry season, Vietnam has stepped up its aggression against Kampuchea. This shows that Vietnam has become more isolated in Southeast Asia and that its propaganda of "independent line" is a mere lie.

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On the development of the situation in Southeast Asia, Ryoichi Tosaka said: "Although the Soviet Union is trying hard to establish hegemony in Asia, pose threat to China from the South and make Vietnam a 'Cuba in Asia', the failure of such acts has been clear."

He pointed out: "Japan holds that Vietnam's independent line has become unreliable since it joined in the COMECON. The signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation has made Japan more alert." He said, "Japan should improve its relations with Southeast Asian countries and with China and further the struggle against hegemonism."

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS PRC FOR HOME

OW051556Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Japanese Komei Party delegation led by its Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri left here for home via Hong Kong by air this morning.

They were seen off at the airport by Liang Wei-lin, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

The delegation left Peking by special plane for a tour of southern China on November 30. Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was at the airport upon their departure.

They were accorded a warm welcome by revolutionary committees of the provinces and cities concerned during their stay in Chengtu, Kuming and Kueilin. Chairman Takeiri stressed in these places that he had acquired a full understanding of China's present domestic situation through his meetings with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Teng Ying-chao and Liao Cheng-chih. He pledged that the Komei Party would work on the basis of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and do its best to make China-Japan friendship bear richer fruit.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC CITES WESTERN SOURCES ON WAR, NEW 'FRONT' AGAINST CAMBODIA

Reports on Vietnamese Offensive

BK041143Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 3 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Western media has reported that Vietnam, which has broadened its offensive into Kampuchea, has been resolutely rebuffed by the Kampuchean troops and people.

The sources said that over the past 2 weeks the Vietnamese aggressive forces carried out actions in the northeast of [phias doong bawcs] Phnom Penh. From Snoul they penetrated into the north and from Memot they penetrated into the west. Western personages said that the Vietnamese Air Force, which flew various types of U.S. and Soviet planes, used heavy bombs and deadly weapons. While increasing their air raids, the Vietnamese forces also launched fierce ground attacks. The sources also reported that Vietnam had sporadically attacked Ratanakiri which is located in the northeastern corner of Kampuchea. At the same time, Vietnam has been training a handful of betrayers of the Kampuchean people and has sent them to carry out harassment across the border.

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Western sources said that at the present time, Vietnam has deployed 13 divisions along the Vietnam-Kampuchea border. Besides that, Vietnam has a considerable number of its troops stationed in Laos. The sources also reported that the aggressive offensive against Kampuchea has cost Vietnam greatly. First, Vietnam sent the betrayers of the Kampuchean people to Kampuchea. They were resolutely rebuffed by the Kampuchean people. Therefore, Vietnam had to send its own army. However, the Vietnamese aggressive forces themselves also suffered very heavy casualties.

Reports on 'National United Front'

OW052128Y Peking NCNA in English 2114 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--"The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS)", formed under Vietnamese direction, is to "provide a Cambodian 'cover'" for Vietnam's military aggression against Kampuchea, revealed foreign press reports.

The New York TIMES reported from Bangkok that "The (Vietnamese) announcement was received here by diplomats who analyze Indochinese affairs as a decisive step in Vietnam's war against its Western neighbour. It portends, in their view, a full-scale Vietnamese military and political campaign... and provides a Cambodian 'cover' for the operation".

A REUTER report from Bangkok yesterday pointed out that analysts here said one reason for establishing the front might be "to try to give legitimacy to further moves by either guerrillas or Vietnamese troops, portraying the actions as genuinely Cambodian in origin and not as foreign incursions".

An AFP report from Bangkok quoted diplomats in Bangkok as saying that this "organization" formed by Vietnam "has provided Hanoi with a political arm justifying its armed intervention against the current regime (Kampuchea)". It said: "Bangkok newspapers quoting army intelligence reports said today that Vietnam was trying to make people believe the military actions in east Cambodia were carried out by Cambodian insurgents but they were in fact carried out by Vietnamese regulars."

AP reported that "Vietnamese ground and air forces reportedly stepped up their attacks inside Cambodia" while Hanoi announced the formation of this "organization". It said: "Indochina watchers in Bangkok, however, have cautioned that Vietnamese claims about the successes of the Cambodian rebels appear to be exaggerated and may in part mask actions carried out by regular Vietnamese forces."

KHIEU SAMPHAN LETTER DENOUNCES SRV AGGRESSION

OW061235Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, has in a letter to heads of state and government of friendly countries denounced Vietnam for further intensifying its acts of aggression and expansion against Kampuchea after signing the "friendship and cooperation treaty" with the Soviet Union, hoping that the governments of friendly countries "will contribute to opposition to Vietnam's acts of interference, intervention, aggression and annexation against Democratic Kampuchea and the plan of expansion of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia." The letter dated November 24 reads:

Since the end of 1977 and during this year, your government has always been willing to pay great attention to the acts of aggression and annexation of territories barbarously perpetrated by Vietnam against Democratic Kampuchea. On behalf of the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, I would like to express to you my warm thanks.

As your government has been fully aware of, Vietnam has for a long time fostered the ambition aiming at forcing Kampuchea to join the "Indochina federation" under the domination of Vietnam in order to swallow Kampuchea in a definite period of time. At the same time, Vietnam wants to take Kampuchea as a spring-board in order to sate its regional ambition in Southeast Asia. This Vietnamese regional ambition squares with the world expansionist ambition of the Soviet Union. That is why the Vietnamese acts of aggression do not affect only Kampuchea, but they also directly threaten the security, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, in Asia and in the world.

These threats have worsened since the signing of the "friendship and cooperation treaty" between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. This treaty has placed Vietnam entirely in the Soviet Union's bloc. And it has also conferred on Vietnam the status of the Soviet outpost and pawn in Southeast Asia serving the ambition and policy of this big power in the region and in the whole Asia. With this status, Vietnam has become more arrogant and has further intensified its acts of aggression and annexation against independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea.

In spite of heavy defeats in its large-scale attacks of aggression and invasion at the end of 1977 and at the beginning of 1978 in order to take possession of Kampuchea at one go following its strategy "lightning attack, lightning victory", in spite of its innumerable inextricable difficulties at home and despite the fact that it has been unmasked on the international arena, Vietnam is still striving to frantically continue its aggression against Kampuchea. That is because the Soviet Union and Vietnam consider an independent Kampuchea as a great obstacle to their plan of expansion in Southeast Asia. During this dry season starting from this November, Vietnam will venture to launch once again large-scale attacks of aggression and invasion against Democratic Kampuchea. Several divisions of the Vietnamese army have already been prepared. As for the Soviet Union, under the legal cover of the "friendship and cooperation treaty," it has sent a lot of military advisors and a huge quantity of war materials to Vietnam.

In the parallel direction with its military preparations, Vietnam has carried out many diplomatic activities. It has done its utmost to spread lies on its so-called desire for peace and its so-called respect for the independence and sovereignty of other countries, and at the same moment it has shamelessly continued its aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. These lies are aimed to cover its face as an aggressor against Kampuchea and as a pawn of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia.

At the same time, Vietnam has for three months made up many lies such as the so-called insurrections against the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in 16 provinces. And the Vietnamese Government itself has called for revolt against the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese Government knows that the world public opinion will not fail to strongly condemn the shameless interference and incitement to revolt that arrogantly violate international law, the principles of non-alignment and the charter of the United Nations. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese Government stubbornly continues to resort to such activities because they constitute an integral part of its plan of large-scale aggression and invasion during this dry season. Vietnam conducts such propaganda to disguise the attacks launched by its army. In its own country or in other countries, Vietnam always uses this abominable strategy that well shows its hypocrisy and perfidy.

In its aggression against Kampuchea, Vietnam did not hesitate to use toxic gas on several occasions, killing a number of innocent people, old and young. This is a new fact that clearly proves that Vietnam's war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea is not an ordinary problem of frontier. It is a criminal act aimed to exterminate the nation of Kampuchea.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, presenting to you these points, hopes that your government will contribute to opposition to Vietnam's acts of interference, intervention, aggression and annexation against Democratic Kampuchea and the plan of expansion of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia.

Democratic Kampuchea wishes nothing but to live in peace, independence and sovereignty within her territorial integrity, in national honour and dignity. With Vietnam, Democratic Kampuchea wishes to maintain close relations of friendship and live in good neighbourhood. That is why in June 1975, even at the time when Vietnam occupied our islands of Koh Way and thus severely violated the territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea, we proposed to Vietnam to conclude a friendship and non-aggression treaty. From that time, we have successively raised up this problem of treaty. But Vietnam did not want to take Kampuchea's goodwill into consideration. On the contrary, it has intensified its acts of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. Despite that, if now Vietnam stops its aggression against Kampuchea, gives up its ambition of swallowing Kampuchea and its strategy of "Indochina Federation," and if it respects through concrete acts, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea and the right of the Kampuchean people to decide by themselves their own destiny, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea would once again propose to Vietnam to sign a friendship and non-aggression treaty.

But in the situation which prevails at present, the people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea constantly heighten their vigilance to resist Vietnam, for the latter is still obstinately carrying on its acts of aggression and annexation against Democratic Kampuchea. They will smash all the Vietnamese acts of interference, intervention and aggression until the strategy of aggression, expansion and annexation of Vietnam and the Soviet Union against Democratic Kampuchean is totally defeated.

The people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea always hold aloft the banner of national independence and that of national honour and dignity. By their stubborn and resolute struggle, and with the sympathy, encouragement, support and aids of all independence and justice-loving countries the world over, including your country, the people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea have defended and ensured the perennality of Democratic Kampuchea, as an independent and non-aligned country.

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The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is firmly convinced that the independent Kampuchea is a factor favourable for the cause of defending security, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and also meets with the interest of all countries in Asia and in the world.

Please accept, Excellency, my best greetings and the assurances of my highest consideration.

PRC'S YEH CHIEN-YING EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIA

OW060940Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[5 Dec message from Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, to Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea]

[Text] Dear Chairman Comrade: I have received your letter dated 24 November 1978. The Cambodian people's struggle to safeguard their own country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national dignity is just. The Chinese Government and people fully support the solemn stand you outlined in your letter on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and firmly support the Cambodian people's just struggle against aggression by the Vietnamese expansionists. Your struggle has been winning sympathy and support from more and more people throughout the world. We believe that under the leadership of the Cambodian Communist Party, the Cambodian people will surely defeat Vietnamese aggression and win final victory.

With my highest respects; Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee;
5 December, Peking.

CHINESE PLA ACROBATIC TROUPE DEPARTS CAMBODIA

OW051642Y Peking NCNA in English 1554 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--The acrobatic troupe of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left Phnom Penh for home today after a friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea, according to a report from Phnom Penh.

Secretary-General So Hong, and some cadres of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry, as well as Chinese Ambassador Sun Hao and Military Attache Teng Kung-shan saw the troupe off at the airport.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the Chinese troupe gave a total of 20 performances in Phnom Penh, the southwestern region, the central region, the northern region, the northwestern region, the western region and the city of Kompong Son to the welcome of 200,000 workers, peasants and revolutionary fighters in the country.

Yesterday evening, Chinese Ambassador Sun Hao gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese troupe. Kampuchean Minister of Health Thiounn Thiouneun, Minister of Social Affairs Ieng Thirith, Minister of Propaganda and Education Yun Yat, and the president of the Committee of Trade attended the banquet.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR PHILIPPINES

OW051401Y Peking NCNA in English 1339 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, and his party left here by air today for a friendship visit to the Republic of the Philippines.

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THAI NATIONAL DAY OBSERVANCES NOTED

Hua Kuo-feng Greet Kriangsak

BK051115Y Peking in Thai to Thailand 1330 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 4 December PRC Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a cable to Thai Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan conveying his profound felicitations on the national day of Thailand. The text reads:

To His Excellency Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

On the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people I would like to express our sincere felicitations to you and to the Thai Government and people. I wish Thailand prosperity and the Thai people happiness.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping recently made a visit to your country which yielded satisfactory results. This reflects the sincere intentions of the Thai and Chinese governments to develop mutual friendship and cooperation. It also reflects the profound friendship existing between the peoples of the two countries. I believe that the long-established good relations and friendship between the peoples of our countries will further consolidate and constantly grow.

Hua Kuo-feng, PRC premier

Yeh Chien-ying Greet King

BK051117Y Peking in Thai to Thailand 1330 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 4 Dec Chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying sent a cable to His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet greeting him on his 51st birthday. The cable reads:

To His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand

On the occasion of Your Majesty's 51st birthday, on behalf of the Chinese people allow me to offer felicitations to you. We wish your country prosperity and Your Majesty long life.

Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee

Thai Ambassador's Reception.

OW051326Y Peking NCNA in English 1229 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Thai Ambassador to China and Mrs. Kasemsi Kasemsamson gave a reception this afternoon on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adulyadet.

Among the guests were Minister of Culture Huang Chen; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chung Hsi-tung; Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Li Ta; Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng; Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Wei Yu-ming; Vice-Minister of Public Health Tsui Yueh-li; Vice-Minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission Li Meng-hua; Deputy Director of the General Office of the State Council Li Li-yin; and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Yang Chi. Foreign diplomatic envoys were also present.

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SIGNING OF THAI-NORTH KOREAN TRADE AGREEMENT REPORTED

OW031558Y Peking NCNA in English 1545 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--The governments of Thailand and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed a trade agreement here yesterday.

According to newspaper reports here, the trade agreement specified that both sides would give preferential treatment to their commodities, and would do everything possible to boost trade between their two countries.

Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun signed the agreement on behalf of their governments. A DPRK Government trade delegation headed by Choe Chong-kun came here on November 26.

PRC TEAM TO ATTEND BANGKOK ASIAN GAMES

4 Dec Departure

OW041228Y Peking NCNA in English 0713 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--The sports delegation of the People's Republic of China left here for Bangkok this morning to attend the Eighth Asian Games.

Chen Hsi-lien, vice-premier of the State Council, was present at the airport to see the delegation off.

The delegation with Hsu Yin-sheng as leader, and Yu Pu-hsueh, Huang Chung, Chen Hsien, Chang Chih-huai and Li Wen-yao deputy leaders, includes sportsemen and coaches of various sports teams. The table tennis team and cycling team went to Bangkok earlier.

Also present at the airport were Wang Meng, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Vice-Ministers Li Meng-hua, Chen Pei-min and Yin Chong-wei. M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsri, Thailand ambassador to China, was also present.

The Eighth Asian Games is due to be held in Bangkok December 9-20.

Group Arrives in Bangkok

OW041230Y Peking NCNA in English 0714 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--A Chinese sports delegation led by Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, arrived here at noon today to participate in the Eighth Asian Games scheduled December 9-20.

The 377 officials and athletes arrived in three special planes. The other members of the Chinese delegation had arrived here earlier. After alighting from the plane, delegation leader Hsu Yin-sheng made a brief statement in the VIP room to a group of newsmen.

Delegation Welcomed

OW041749Y Peking NCNA in English 1530 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Chinese delegation to the Eighth Asian Games led by Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice-minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, was given a warm welcome upon its arrival in Bangkok by three special planes today.

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The delegation's cycling team is already in Bangkok while a table tennis team is due to arrive tomorrow from Kuala Lumpur where the Fourth Asian Championships closed last Saturday.

Bangkok's Don Muang international airport was festively bedecked for the occasion. The terminal building flew flags of the member countries and regions of the Asian Games Federation. A streamer across the entrance was inscribed: "Welcome to the Eighth Asian Games!"

Hsu Yin-sheng asked Thai journalists to convey the cordial regards of the Chinese sportsmen and people to the Thai people. He said: "We are very grateful that the Asian Games Organizing Committee has done so much for the Eighth Asian Games. We Chinese sportsmen will learn from the athletes from other Asian countries and regions in the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second', and help cement deeper friendship between the people and sportsmen of Asia."

Greeting the Chinese delegation at the airport were Air Chief Marshal Banspa Mekvishai, chairman of the games' Reception and Protocol Committee and chief of staff of the Royal Thai Air Force; Pisit Ngampanich, member of the Olympic Committee of Thailand; and Amporn Bulpakdi, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Thailand. Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chang Wei-lieh was also present.

Hsu Yin-sheng Statement

OWO41654Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Chinese sports delegation leader, Hsu Yin-sheng, said on his arrival here today that Chinese sportsmen have come to Bangkok to promote friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of Asia and the development of sport in Asia.

In a written statement to the press at the airport, Hsu Yin-sheng thanked the Thai Government, the Organizing Committee of the Asian Games and Thai sports circles for the work done in preparation for the games. "We are sure that with the great effort made by the Asian Games Organizing Committee headed by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and by the friends of Thai sports circles, as well as the support and cooperation given by various countries of Asia, the Eighth Asian Games will achieve complete success," he said. He added: "We have come here with the intention of learning from the top athletes of various countries. We hope that through the Asian Games the athletes of various countries will learn from each other and make common progress."

As for China's representation in the international sport organizations, Hsu Ying-sheng stated: "As is known to all, there is only one China in the world, that is the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is a province of China. At present, many international sport organizations have restored to China its rightful place, while respecting this principle. Recently, the congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and that of the Federation Internationale de Gymnastique have successively adopted resolutions of restoring to China its rightful seat therein and of withdrawing the membership of the Chiang clique. These decisions are broadly acclaimed by the international sport circles."

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"However, we must point out that at the moment there still exists a ridiculous situation, whereby a few international sport organizations are allowing the Chiang clique to usurp China's rightful place in them. This situation must be rectified.

"We have always paid attention to the sport activities of our compatriots in Taiwan and have always sent invitations to the sportsmen from Taiwan province, like to our sportsmen from other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, to take part in our national competitions and selection trials. In order to give some outstanding sportsmen from Taiwan province the opportunity to compete in the current Asian games, we have already invited them by name to come directly to Bangkok to participate in the games as members of our delegation."

NCNA CITES RITHAUDDEEN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

OWO31950Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen stated that his recent visit to China and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Malaysia marked an important stage in the development of the relations between the two countries, according to the Malaysian newspaper SING PING YIT PAO. He made these remarks in the House of Representatives in Kuala Lumpur on November 30.

He said that both visits were aimed at further strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries.

Rithauddeen pointed out that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and China in 1974, the ties between the two countries had been developed step by step, and exchanges of visits had been made in certain fields. He hoped that as the relations of Malaysia and China were getting closer, the economic links between them, trade in particular, would be further developed.

He said that Malaysia treasured China's support in making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. He emphasized: "Our country will continue to strive to make a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality a reality."

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS TO PEKING

OWO20006Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1857 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Nov--The Chinese military friendship delegation led by Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA, returned to Peking by plane this evening after concluding its friendly visit to the Philippines and Burma.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA, and others. Also present at the airport to greet the delegation were envoys of the Philippine and Burmese embassies in China.

YANG CHIEH MEETS AUSTRALIAN POSTAL OFFICIAL

OWO11550Y Peking NCNA in English 1455 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Dec (HSINHUA)--Yang Chieh, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications this morning met with the visiting Australian guest E.J. Wilkinson, first assistant secretary of Postal and Telecommunications Department of Australia. They had a friendly conversation. Mr. E. J. Wilkinson arrived here on November 29.

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AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES VISITOR FROM PRC

OW061346Y Peking NCNA in English 1249 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser received and had a friendly talk with Hao Te-ching, the visiting president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, in the Parliament House here this morning.

Director of the Australian Institute of International Affairs Sir Laurence McIntyre and Chinese Ambassador to Australia Lin Ping were present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived in Australia on November 19 at the invitation of the Australian Institute of International Affairs. They toured four states: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Victoria, and visited Alice Springs in Northern Territory. They met personages from various circles including scholars and government officials, and exchanged views with them on international affairs and relations between Australia and China. They also visited a steelworks, a mine, an aircraft factory and an agricultural research institute.

Chinese Ambassador Lin Ping gave a reception for the delegation yesterday evening. Former Prime Minister E.G. Whitlam was present at the reception.

PRC, AUSTRALIA SIGN MINUTES ON IONOSPHERIC INFORMATION EXCHANGE

OW051552Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Minutes of the talks on the exchange of ionospheric information between China's Institute of Radio Propagation and the Ionospheric Prediction Service of the Australian Department of Science, was signed here recently.

Chin Feng-jung, director of the Chinese Institute of Radio Propagation, and C.G. Woodard, Australian Ambassador to China, signed the minutes.

After the signing ceremony, vice-minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building Shen Chung-i gave a dinner for Ambassador Woodard.

BRIEFS

TV DELEGATION TO PHILIPPINES--Peking, 2 Dec--A seven-member Chinese broadcasting and television delegation led by Li Yen-shou, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, left here yesterday for a friendship visit to the Philippines at the invitation of the Philippine Broadcast Council and the Broadcasting Association. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW]

SOUTH ASIA

TENG CONVERSATION WITH BANGLADESH MINISTER ON CONDITIONS IN PRC

OW060842Y Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping this morning met with Maudud Ahmed, the Bangladesh minister of posts, telegraphs and telephones, Mrs. Ahmed and the Bangladesh delegation of posts, telegraphs and telephones.

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Minister Ahmed gave the vice-premier a letter for Chairman Hua Kuo-feng from President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh.

Minister Ahmed said, "President Ziaur Rahman wishes you success in socialist construction and in your endeavors to achieve the four modernizations."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping expressed his thanks. "Rest assured that the Chinese people are your reliable friends," he added. "Things are improving for us every day, and they will also be getting better for you with each passing day. The friendship between our two peoples will deepen increasingly."

The Bangladesh Ambassador Abdul Momin was present on the occasion. Chinese Minister Wang Tzu-kang and Vice-Ministers Shen Kuang and Lo Shu-chen of posts and telecommunications were also present.

EUROPE

NATO EUROGROUP AGREES TO CLOSER CONSULTATIONS

OW051957Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Defense ministers of the eleven European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) decided at a meeting held here today to carry out "closer political consultations on topics of mutual interest as well as in the nuclear domain. The defense ministers held that it was necessary to have these consultations, said Dutch Defense Minister W. Scholten at a press conference. He said that the meeting had also examined "various European projects for joint armaments production."

A communique issued at the end of the meeting said that Eurogroup countries spent more than 50 billion U.S. dollars on defence in 1978, and a decision was made at the meeting to set up a temporary ad hoc group to study the various defence budgeting systems in use among Eurogroup countries. The communique also mentioned the continued emphasis Eurogroup countries place on standardisation and cooperative development, giving as an example the large number of FH70 field howitzers, jointly designed and produced by West Germany, Italy and Britain, which are scheduled to enter service in 1979.

The ministers were reported to have discussed the situation on NATO's northern and southern flanks and the various measures needed to reinforce these areas, as well as collaboration with the United States on equipment. The defence ministers also discussed plans for combined training of European NATO troops on various weapons systems used by the alliance.

Meeting sources disclosed that West German Defense Minister Hans Apel told the meeting that the question of modernizing nuclear forces in Western Europe must soon be resolved. Certain Soviet missiles and medium-range bombers can reach Western Europe with ease, he said. But the West European members of NATO lack similar weapons. Therefore, they must, together with the United States, correct this imbalance and confront the Soviet Union with a full spectrum of medium-range nuclear deterrent forces.

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Hans Apel also told his European colleagues that they should speak with one voice to the United States when discussing the next step in East-West arms limitation talks. He was referring to the so-called "gray area" weapons not included in the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks or the Vienna-based negotiations on troop reductions in central Europe. The weapons include the Soviet three-headed medium range SS-20 missile and the swing-wing Backfire bomber. Turkish Defence Minister Hasan Esat Isik was chosen at the meeting to head NATO's European group.

PRC, SWEDEN SIGN INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

OW051356Y Peking NCNA in English 1333 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Chinese and Swedish governments signed a ten-year agreement on cooperation in industry, science and technology here this afternoon.

Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en attended the signing ceremony. He said that the agreement was very important in that it provided a foundation for the two countries to broaden their cooperation in these areas. The Swedish minister of industry, Erik Huss, and the vice-minister of the Chinese State Economic Commission, Ma I, signed it on behalf of their governments.

This evening, Ambassador Kaj Bjork gave a banquet on the occasion of Minister Erik Huss' visit to China. Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en among the guests.

KU MU, KANG SHIH-EN VISIT FRENCH EXHIBITION IN PEKING

OW051218Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premiers Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en visited the French exhibition on petroleum, natural gas and petro-chemical technology here this morning accompanied by the visiting French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean Francois Deniau and French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud.

During the two hours' visit the vice-premiers were briefed on the exhibits by French technicians. They also inquired about the properties, characteristics, capacity, structure, manufacture and sales of various kinds of machinery and equipment on display.

Among the visitors this morning were Sung Chen-ming, minister of the petroleum industry; Sun Ching-wen, minister of the chemical industry; Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Tao Chi, vice-minister of communications; Chiu Chun-fu, vice-minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; and Chiang Ming, vice-minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

CULTURE VICE MINISTER FETES FRG OFFICIAL

OW022138Y Peking NCNA in English 1628 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--Yao Chung-ming, vice-minister of culture, this evening met and feted Kurt Muller, director of the Culture Department under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his party.

Franz Keil, minister of the FRG Embassy in Peking, attended the banquet. Kurt Muller arrived here yesterday for talks on cultural exchanges between the two countries at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

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MALTA LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL DEPARTS DPRK FOR PRC; MEETS KENG PIAO

OW051648Y Peking NCNA in English 1557 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Deputy General Secretary of the Malta Labour Party Joe Brincat and his entourage left here for China this morning after concluding a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Kim Il-song yesterday received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Joe Brincat, who arrived here on December 1.

Keng Piao Reception

OW051345Y Peking NCNA in English 1331 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with Joseph Brincat, deputy leader of the Maltese Labour Party, and Leo Brincat, chairman of the party. The Maltese friends arrived here this morning for a visit to China. They were honoured at a banquet given by Hsieh Li, secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, this evening. Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Shu attended.

CYL DELEGATION DEPARTS PRC FOR YUGOSLAVIA

OW060848Y Peking NCNA in English 0838 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League led by Hu Chi-li, member of the secretariat of the league's Central Committee, left here for Belgrade to attend the tenth congress of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS ROMANIAN NATIONAL UNITY

HK060759Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 1 Dec 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Lu Hsiang-chien [7120 6272 3227]: "The Torch of Romanian National Unity Will Never Die Out"]

[Text] Rise, brothers of our nation,
The age of friendship has arrived;
Across Mo-erh-na [5459 3643 4780] and the
Mi-erh-ko-fu River [4717 3643 4430 1133];
Across the Prut and the Carpathians;
Let us all unite as one.
Give me liberty or give me death.
Take a big stride forward, people of Romania.
The world is watching us....
For the love of our fatherland and for the
Liberation of our mother,
Let us lay down our lives.

When the revolutionary storms of 1848 swept across Europe 130 years ago, the famous Romanian patriot poet Vasali Alecsandri (1821-1890) chanted these innermost thoughts of the Romanian people with high fighting spirits. During the period of great turmoil after the October Revolution 70 years later, the people of Romania finally realized their great ideal of national unity, which they had been fighting for centuries, on the ruins of Tsarist Russia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Romania is a European nation with a long history and a glorious tradition of struggle and foreign invasions, particularly from the rapid expansion of the Turkish Ottoman Empire and later Tsarist Russia and the Austrian Hapsburg Empire, which brought untold sufferings to the Romanian people. To achieve national unity and independence, the people of Romania had fought brave and long struggles. [paragraph continues]

Under the leadership of Michael the Brave, the three Romanian principalities of Walachia, Moldavia and Transylvania were united in 1600 for the first time. Although short-lived, this unification burned like an undying torch in the hearts of the Romanian people and illuminated the fighting course of national unity generation after generation.

In modern history, the Romanian people's fight for unity and independence has never ceased. Despite obstacles put up by European powers, Moldavia and Walachia formed a union in 1859 and established a modern Romanian state. In 1877, armed with weapons and shedding their own blood, the people of Romania won independence for their country. By then, it had become an inevitable trend and an objective need of historical development to fight for the liberation of fraternal brothers who were still under the domination and oppression of Tsarist Russia and the Hapsburg Empire and to establish a national unified state. Bessarabia, the territory between the Prut and the Dniester rivers had been taken away from the Romanian people by Tsarist Russia in 1812. After the victory of the October Revolution on 9 April 1918 and in accordance with Lenin's principle of the right of nations to self-determination, the Romanians and inhabitants of other nationalities in this region declared that Bessarabia will "from this day on be forever united with its mother--Romania."

Influenced by the October Revolution, liberation struggles spread like a storm among the oppressed nations under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Austrian dynasty was overthrown on 11 November 1918 and the Hungarian Republic was founded on 16 November. Bukovina declared its "unconditional and eternal union with the Kingdom of Romania" on 28 November 1918. In Transylvania, Romanian national committees were set up in various places in November 1918. A grand national assembly was held at Alba Julia on 1 December, during which the "Alba Julia declaration" was adopted and the union of Transylvania and Romania was solemnly proclaimed.

The 60th anniversary of the founding of the national unified state of Romania falls on 1 December this year. To mark this festive occasion of the Romanian nation, the People's Publishing House has published a book entitled "The Formation of the National Unified State of Romania" by Professor Constantin C. Giurescu. This book gives us a brief but concise introduction to the unified character of the Romanian nation and the protracted struggle waged by the people of Romania for national unity and independence. Professor Pei-lin-te-i [6296 2651 1795 0122], secretary of the Romanian national committee for historians, specially wrote the preface to the Chinese translation of this book to show his sincere and friendly feelings for the Chinese people. This publication will help the Chinese readers know more of the combat history of the heroic Romanian people and promote the fraternal friendship between the peoples of China and Romania.

The founding of the national unified state of Romania is the continuation and natural outcome of centuries of arduous struggles waged by the people of Romania, who defied brute force and sacrifice and advanced wave upon wave. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution--these are the irresistible historical trends of our times. The Ottoman Empire, Tsarist Russia, the Hapsburg Empire and Hitler's Third Reich all had the formidable giants which appeared powerful, but in the end they were all swept onto the garbage pile of history. Like them, socialist Romania is regaining its revolutionary youth.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GABON PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Continues Talks With Li Hsien-nien

OW051240Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and President of Gabon El-Hadj Omar Bongo continued their talks here this afternoon.

Visits Mao Memorial Hall

OW051244Y Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--President of Gabon El-Hadj Omar Bongo and his party paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chairman Mao's memorial hall this afternoon, accompanied by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying.

They observed a silence in front of Chairman Mao's statue. President Bongo laid a wreath, which was inscribed: "To the Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Educator of the Chinese People".

Meets With Teng Hsiao-ping

OW051248Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping called on Gabonese President El-Hadj Omar Bongo at the state guest house here this afternoon.

The two leaders had a meeting in 1974 when they were attending the sixth special session of the United Nations. That meeting precipitated the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Gabon. During his first visit to China, President Bongo was cordially received by Vice-Premier Teng. Upon seeing each other today, they had a hearty embrace and exchanged greetings. Then they had a cordial conversation.

Present at the meeting were Martin Bongo, Gabonese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Ho Ying, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Received by Hua Kuo-feng

OW051353Y Peking NCNA in English 1336 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, met with El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, and his party here this afternoon. Chairman Hua greeted President Bongo with a warm handshake at the entrance of the meeting hall and had a photograph taken with President Bongo and the other distinguished Gabonese guests. Then leaders of the two countries held a cordial and friendly conversation.

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the meeting and the conversation.

Present on the Gabonese side were Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Martin Bongo, Personal Minister-Counsellor to the Head of State in Charge of Civil Aviation Ntoutoume Jean Francois and Gabonese Ambassador to China Alain Maurice Mayombo.

Present on the Chinese side were also Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Ying, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Chang Tsai-chien, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Fei and Chinese Ambassador to Gabon Liu Ying-hsien.

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Attends Peking Opera Performance

OW051637Y Peking NCNA in English 1626 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee sponsored a theatrical performance this evening in honour of Gabonese President and Madame Bongo and the other distinguished Gabonese guests. Accompanied by Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Lin Hu-chia, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Ying and member of the secretariat of the national women's federation Wu Chuan-heng, the distinguished guests watched "Uproar in Heaven" and an excerpt from "The White Snake" presented by the Peking Opera Troupe of Peking.

At the end of the performance, President Bongo presented a basket of flowers to the artists and thanked them for their excellent performance.

State Council Banquet

OW051055Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] The State Council hosted a banquet in honor of Gabonese President and Madame Bongo in the Great Hall of the People on the evening of 4 December. Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei, Vice Premier Chen Mu-hua, Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ngapo Ngwang Jijme and others attended the banquet. Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Bongo made very cordial speeches at the banquet.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien in his speech hailed the development in recent years of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Africa. He pointed out that this was in conformity with the wishes of the Chinese and African peoples. He said that President Bongo was visiting China for the fourth time. This fully showed his excellency the president's respect for China and the importance he attached to Sino-Gabonese friendship. Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien said: In the last year or so, Chairman Hua and other Chinese state leaders visited nearly 30 countries, including more than 10 African countries. There will be more visits by our state leaders to African countries next year in order to further reinforce Sino-African friendship. Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien said: The increasing contacts between China and Africa will not only help strengthen the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples, but also serve the cause of the people of the world in uniting against hegemonism and defending peace.

President Bongo in his speech pointed out that Gabon and China were enjoying the most friendly and fruitful relations in the economic, scientific, political and diplomatic fields. He pointed out that the excellent relations between Gabon and China exist because of many common points of view. President Bongo expressed the hope that the already existing cooperation between the two nations would be strengthened. The banquet proceeded in a most friendly atmosphere.

Departs PRC for Japan

OW060720Y Peking NCNA in English 0705 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, and Madame Bongo and other distinguished Gabonese guests wound up their official visit to China and left here for Japan by special plane this morning.

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The distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei, Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Chang Tsai-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang Hsiao-i and Chinese Ambassador to Gabon Liu Ying-hsien and his wife.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport. The band played the national anthems of China and Gabon. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, President Bongo reviewed a guard of honour made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When President Bongo bid farewell to the well-wishers by the rampside people warmly congratulated him on his successful visit to China.

Before boarding the plane, President Bongo shook hands with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, who asked him to convey the regards of the Chinese Government and people for the Gabonese Government and people. He expressed thanks for this.

Also present at the airport were Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato, Gabonese Ambassador to China Alain Maurice Mayombo and his wife, and diplomatic envoys of some African countries in China.

PEOPLE'S DAILY on Visit

OW041916Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 4 December editorial: "Warm Welcome to the Distinguished Gabonese Guest"]

[Text] President of the Republic of Gabon El-Hadj Omar Bongo arrives in Peking today for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. President Bongo is an old friend of the Chinese people. He made positive contributions to the friendship between the people of China and Gabon on his three previous visits to China. We are exceptionally glad that President Bongo is again bringing the Gabonese people's profound friendship for the Chinese people on his current visit. We extend our warm welcome to the distinguished Gabonese guest.

Gabon, a country with a long history and rich resources, has for centuries been a victim of colonialist and imperialist aggression and oppression. With a glorious anticolonialist and anti-imperialist tradition, the Gabonese people waged a protracted and unyielding struggle to free themselves from colonialist fetters and eventually won their independence in 1960. Since independence, and especially in recent years, the Gabonese Government and people, under the leadership of President Bongo, have made gratifying achievements in consolidating national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing their national economy and culture. In international affairs, the Gabonese Government pursues a policy of non-alignment; fights imperialism, colonialism, big-power hegemonism and power politics with perseverance; upholds African unity; opposes interference by outside forces in African affairs; and supports the national liberation movements in Africa and the struggle of the Third World peoples for national independence, thus making useful contributions to the cause of the peoples throughout the world for unity against hegemonism.

At present, united and militant Africa has become a major force in the contemporary struggle against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism and is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs.

Soviet social imperialism, that superpower with grandiose ambitions, has always considered the African people's united struggle against hegemonism as an obstacle to its aggressive, expansionist policy. It has used dirty tricks to sow dissension among African countries so as to expedite its infiltration and expansion there. It has sinisterly designated certain countries as "progressive" while slandering a great number of others as "reactionary." What is especially enraging is that it has dispatched large numbers of Cuban mercenaries to engineer one armed conflict after another in Africa, recklessly interfered with the internal affairs and mutual relations of African countries and tried to disintegrate the Organization of African Unity, split Africa and undermine the African people's unity in struggle so as to dominate the continent, encircle Western Europe and intensify its contention with the United States for world hegemony. Such perverted actions by the Soviet Union have enabled more and more African countries and peoples to see how ferocious social imperialism is. They are closing their ranks in the fight against the insidious tricks and vicious actions adopted by the Soviet Union to sabotage African unity.

In recent years, each day the call has become louder that African affairs should be left to Africans and outside, interfering forces should get out of Africa. This speaks for the African people's wide awakening. The deepening of Africa's united struggle against hegemonism has disrupted the superpowers' strategic plans for global hegemony and encouraged the just struggle of the people of the Third World countries against imperialism and hegemonism. We are convinced that final victory belongs to the African people fighting in unity. All the tricks and conspiracies of the superpowers are bound to fail.

Both China and Gabon are developing countries and belong to the Third World. The peoples of the two countries have forged profound friendship in their common struggle. Since China and Gabon established diplomatic relations, their friendship and cooperation have developed satisfactorily. The current visit to China of President Bongo will surely open a new chapter in increasing the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

SOVIET WARSHIPS BOMBARD ERITREAN GUERRILLAS

OW052004Y Peking NCNA in English 1945 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Soviet warships anchored off the Red Sea coast pounded the Eritrean guerrillas' positions in northern Eritrea on December 2, according to Western news agency reports. The Soviet ships also attempted to land men and materiel, but were repulsed by the guerrillas. A spokesman of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front at its Rome office made known the Soviet bombardment, according to REUTERS and AP December 3 despatches from Rome. He also pointed out that during the fierce battle with Ethiopian Government troops, "the guerrillas have destroyed 20 Soviet-made tanks, driven by Soviet personnel, and captured five others." The front also shot down a helicopter carrying a senior Russian army officer on December 1.

An AFP report from Paris on December 2 said the Paris spokesman of the EPLF recently condemned the Soviet and Cuban intervention in the war in Eritrea, both on the ground and in the air, in the form of MIG 21 and MIG 23 fighter-bombers. He said Soviet officers and more than 2,000 Cuban soldiers joined the fighting. "We are at war with the Soviet Union," he declared.

The AFP despatch also quoted observers as saying that the latest Ethiopian offensive coincided with the signing of a "peace and friendship" treaty in Moscow between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

A statement by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front issued in Khartoum on November 29 condemned the Soviet Union for directly participating in the offensive on Keren, according to another REUTER report. The statement said: "It is no longer the dergue (Ethiopia's military council) fighting. It is the Soviet Union." "The MIGs are flown by their pilots, the heavy guns and artillery are manned and fired by Soviet troops," it said. "On each front hundreds of Soviet experts are conducting the battles and are shooting on the spot any Ethiopian soldier who attempts to retreat," it added. The statement pointed out that the Eritrean people faced the danger of total annihilation at the hands of the Russians--who supported the Eritrean guerrillas before the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974. It was reported that there are three major guerrilla organisations in Eritrea and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front is the biggest and operates in northeastern, central and coastal areas of Eritrea.

SOMALIA ACCUSES USSR, CUBA OF INTERFERENCE

OW052229Y Peking NCNA in English 2009 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Somalia yesterday accused the Soviet Union and Cuba of grossly interfering in the affairs of the Horn of Africa. This came in a memorandum Somalia sent to the Arab League to inform its member states of the dangerous situation Somalia is facing, according to a MENA report.

The memorandum referred to the air raids launched by Ethiopian military planes on November 30th on northwestern Somalia that caused losses in life and property.

Sayed Nofal, acting secretary-general of the Arab League, yesterday received the Somali Charge d'Affaires Abdel Salam Ali, who conveyed the memorandum to him. The Arab League secretariat today cabled the text of the memorandum to the foreign ministries of Arab countries.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN CHI PENG-FEI CONTINUES VISIT TO NIGER

Speaks at Banquet

OW051728Y Peking NCNA in English 1659 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Niamey, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chinese NPC Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei's visit to Niger is "an eloquent testimony of the excellent relations established and developed between our two countries, relations which are based on equality, mutual respect, permanent dialogue and solidarity," said Niger acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M. Sala here today. He was proposing a toast at a banquet in honour of the visiting Chinese NPC vice-chairman and his party.

The Niger acting foreign minister said that the visit is also a tangible manifestation of the profound friendly feelings which the valiant Chinese people cherish for the Niger people. Though thousands of kilometres apart, the people of the two countries are enhancing their understanding and further consolidating their friendship, he added.

He went on to say, "we know that we should first of all rely on our own efforts, because national development is first of all an affair of the Niger people. In this great cause, however, we also count on the support of friendly countries as yours." "We ardently hope that our cooperation will further develop in the mutual interest of our two peoples," he added.

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He also praised the Chinese people for supporting the people of the Third World in their struggle against colonial oppression.

Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei warmly praised the industrious and courageous people of Niger for the gratifying achievements they have made under the leadership of President Seyni Kountche in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, building their country and developing their national economy. Especially during recent years, he said, the Niger people have fought determinedly against severe drought and other natural calamities, thus rehabilitating the production of agriculture and animal husbandry and bringing it to a new development.

He said, "Internationally, the Niger Government has followed an anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and non-aligned policy, supported the national liberation movement in Africa, made efforts to safeguard African unity and opposed interference in African internal affairs by big powers outside, thus making a useful contribution to the African peoples' united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

He stressed, "Africa is a revolutionary continent, full of dynamism. The present situation in Africa is encouraging." "The African peoples, who had in the past centuries suffered imperialist and colonialist oppression and enslavement, have now got on their feet. They are determined to take their destiny into their hands. No force in the world could block their victorious march," he added.

Referring to the relations between China and Niger, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei said, "Our current visit to your country gives us a good chance to learn from the Niger people." He finally expressed the conviction that thanks to the joint efforts of the two countries, the flower of Sino-Niger friendship would blossom more magnificently and bear fruit still more abundantly.

Attending the banquet were also ministers of the Niger Government.

Talks With President

OW051952Y Peking NCNA in English 1942 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Niamey, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Seyni Kountche, Niger head of state and president of the Supreme Military Council, received Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and had extensive talks with him at the presidential palace here today. The discussions were focussed on the bilateral relations of cooperation between China and Niger, the African situation and international issues of mutual concern.

Vice-Chairman Chi conveyed to President Kountche regards from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien.

President Kountche said that he feels honoured to receive Vice-Chairman Chi here in Niger, the first senior Chinese leader ever to visit his country. Vice-Chairman Chi's visit vividly symbolizes the consolidation and concretization of the friendly relations of cooperation between Niger and China, he noted.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Sung Chih-kuang and others.

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SUDAN'S NUMAYRI RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

OWO42212Y Peking NCNA in English 2200 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received out-going Chinese Ambassador Chang Yueh at the friendship hall here this afternoon and had a friendly conversation with him. President Numayri said, "As the Sudanese president, I am very glad and proud to see that the friendly relationship between Sudan and China has reached the highest level." "My visits to China embodied the friendly relations between our two countries, and so did Vice-Chairman Ulanfu's visit to Sudan," he added.

He stressed that "Sudan is a faithful friend to China" and "our friendly relations are solid." The president said, "Sudan firmly believes that China is a friend to the people of all countries. She has rendered support and assistance to them without interference in their internal affairs and without any political conditions attached. She has done so for the sole purpose of helping the people of all countries win their liberation and free themselves from the control over them by superpower hegemonism, soviet hegemonism in particular." In conclusion, President Numayri emphasized, "We will spare no efforts to promote the friendly relationship between our two countries and make it better and better."

Sudanese Vice-President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr gave a luncheon yesterday for the out-going Chinese ambassador.

MALDIVES PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC CHARGE FROM SRI LANKA

OWO51243Y Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--President of the Republic of Maldives Maumoon Abdul Gayoom received Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Sri Lanka Yang Hui-sheng in Male on November 30 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him, according to a report from Male.

President Gayoom asked the Chinese charge d'affaires to convey the best regards of himself and of the government and people of Maldives to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Government and people. He also expressed the hope that the friendly relations existing between the two countries and peoples would be further strengthened and developed.

Yang Hui-sheng have also called on Shaikh Ahmed Shathir, speaker of the Majlis (parliament), and Fathulla Jameel, minister of external affairs.

On the evening of December 2, Yang Hui-sheng gave a film reception in Male, during which Chinese feature film "The Tai Woman Doctor" was shown.

Yang Hui-sheng arrived in Male on November 29 from Colombo and returned here yesterday.

PEKING WALLPOSTER QUESTIONS STATUS OF WANG TUNG-HSING

OWO51430Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1420 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec (AFP)--A wall poster appeared today in Peking once more calling into question the position of Communist Party Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing as head of the Central Committee General Affairs Office while another poster called for a "trial" of the "plotters" of the Cultural Revolution.

The poster demanded that Mr Wang's predecessor as General Affairs Office director, 75-year-old Yang Shang-kun who was rehabilitated 2 days ago after being accused in 1966 of having spied on the Communist Party Chairman Mao Tsetung, be given back his post.

The large poster signed "The People" and pasted up on the "Democratic Wall" at the corner of Changan Avenue and Hsi Tan Street, was addressed to Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping. "It is our hope that Comrade Yang Shang-kun will return to the leadership of the Central Committee General Affairs Office...because the questions of line from those years have been clarified," the poster said.

KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE DISCUSSES LAW OF VALUE

HK060145Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 25 Nov 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Kuo Tao-fu [6753 6670 1133]: "Also Talking About the Law of Value--A Discussion With Comrade Sun Yeh-fang"]

[Text] I have been deeply enlightened and have learned a great deal after reading Comrade Sun Yeh-fang's article "Of All Laws, the Law of Value is Primary." At the same time, however, I find some viewpoints in this article deserve discussion.

1. Can the Law of Value Be Equated With the Law of Saving Time?

The law of value and the law of saving time are two different economic laws. The difference between them is expressed chiefly in the following two ways: (1) The law of value, which stems from economic relations of commodities and lasts as long as these relations exist, is the basic law of commodity production. In contrast, the law of saving time stems from the ordinary economic relations of production and is not necessarily linked with the economic relations of commodities. As long as materials are produced, there will always be a demand to save work time. This demand becomes more prominent and important in socialized mass production. (2) The nature of the law of value is specified by the value of a commodity being determined by the amount of time required to do the essential social labor; the exchange of commodities should follow the principle of equal value. The law of saving time is specified by each producer (or production unit) seeking the greatest possible economic effect by doing the least possible amount of work. However, this only involves the ratio between the costs of a product and its utility, regardless of how the commodity's value is determined or whether the commodities are exchanged at equal value.

Comrade Sun Yeh-fang quoted three passages from Marx and Engels to demonstrate that the law of value is the same as the law of saving time. One of them, by Marx, touched on the question of the determination of value subsequent to the elimination of the capitalist mode of production. In my opinion, "determination of value" here does not generally refer to the law of value and its function but rather to the effect of the essential social labor embodied in the commodities. This function will remain even after the capitalist mode of production has been eliminated. Whether this function will be performed by value or by something else is another question.

The other two passages Comrade Sun Yeh-fang quoted from Engels dwelt chiefly on the diminishing function of value in a socialist society. As demanded by the law of saving time, it is necessary to measure the amount of essential social labor employed on products. This demand is absolute and permanent. In given conditions, value will perform the function of a measure in a relative and temporary sense. "Within the cooperative society based on common ownership of the means of production, the producers do not exchange their own products, and the labor employed to make products does not express itself as the value of these products." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3 p 10) Since the commodity economy and the value of commodities no longer exist, there must be something else in a socialist society to continue to function as a measure. This something is direct calculation of working time, as the classic economic writers have repeatedly dwelt upon. How can one here say that the law of value still functions in a socialist society?

To equate the law of value with the law of saving time, Comrade Sun Yeh-fang has worked out a common definition: "The law of saving time is the law of average essential social labor. It is also the law of value." Here, two questions arise: (1) The law of value is a law whereby the average amount of essential social labor determines value. Without the determination of value, "average essential social labor" alone cannot constitute the law of value. (2) Though a basic line for the law of value, the average essential social labor is not a rigid factor as far as the law of saving time is concerned. On the contrary, the law of saving time tends to break through this forbidden area. Time will always be saved by all possible means under current conditions regardless of the average amount of essential social labor; the further below this average, the better. It is therefore irrelevant to define the law of saving time as the law of average social labor and to equate it with the law of value.

2. Can the Law of Value Become the Socialist Fundamental Economic Law?

In his article, Comrade Sun Yeh-fang does not openly say that the law of value is the fundamental economic law of socialism. However, he seems to express this idea right from the beginning of the article "Of All Laws, the Law of Value is Primary." For example, the purpose of the article is to "once again elucidate the reason why the law of value is the most fundamental or the primary of all economic laws." As another example, the article holds that "saving time is the most fundamental law," and the law of value is taken as the law of saving time. Thus, the law of value is certainly "the most fundamental law."

As we all know, Stalin first suggested taking this fundamental economic law as an important economic category. This was a major contribution Stalin made to Marxist political economy. Marx said that saving time is the "most important economic law." This was a phrase Marx usually used in his assertions. He did not mean to take it as an economic category. He just wanted to show the importance of this economic law.

Marx held that saving time is the "most important economic law." However, Comrade Sun Yeh-fang said in his article that the law of value is the fundamental economic law. If Comrade Sun's definition can be established, if the law of value is the fundamental law of commodity production and if capitalist production is the highest form of commodity production, then the law of value should first of all be the fundamental law of capitalism. Everyone knows that the fundamental economic law of capitalism is the law of surplus value and that the law of value can never replace the law of surplus value or become the fundamental economic law, no matter what important position it holds or how extensive its role may be in capitalist production. If the law of value cannot become the fundamental economic law in capitalist production, then how can it be taken as the fundamental economic law in a socialist society?

After making a number of inferences, Comrade Sun Yeh-fang equated the law of value with the fundamental economic law of socialism. His inference was that value is the relationship between expenses (amount of labor) and efficiency (amount of utility value), which reflects the saving of time; the ratio between costs and utility represents the productivity of labor, which is expressed by the mathematical fraction with the amount of utility value being the numerator and the amount of labor being the denominator; the growth of productivity of labor is expressed by the continuous diminution of the denominator (amount of labor) and the enlargement of the numerator (amount of utility value). Thus, the conclusion is drawn that "this, as Stalin said, is 'the fundamental economic law in a socialist society.'"

Doubtlessly, the law of value, the law of saving time and the law of increasing productivity of labor are closely related with the fundamental economic law of socialism. However, in no way should they be mixed together, because the former are not economic laws unique to a socialist society since they also apply to other societies, while the latter is unique in a socialist society. Stalin's assertion precisely sought to proceed from the ends and means of production to show the fundamental distinction between a socialist and capitalist economy.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON INCREASING FOREIGN TRADE

OW052150Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 4 December editorial: "There Should Be a Big Growth of Foreign Trade"]

[Text] In order to quicken the pace of the four socialist modernizations, there should be a big growth of China's foreign trade. Small or medium growth won't do. We have to learn and master how to do business on the international market and do it successfully and resourcefully.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has called for importing advanced technology and complete sets of equipment from and boldly developing economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries. This is a major strategic policy decision. In striving for the realization of the four modernizations as soon as possible, our basic position doubtlessly is to rely on our own efforts. However, self-reliance does not mean isolation or shutting out the world. Chairman Mao always attached importance to foreign trade work. It has always been our party's important policy to develop foreign trade. By vigorously developing foreign trade, flexibly applying the generally accepted international trade practices, using funds from abroad and importing advanced technology, we are aiming at speeding up the development of our economic construction. This is necessitated by the present political and economic situations and by the efforts to realize the four modernizations as soon as possible.

The Foreign Trade Department is one of the major victims of the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage. Thoroughly denouncing the "gang of four's" sham left but real right fallacies on foreign trade is still a monumental task. Entirely with an ulterior purpose, the "gang of four" slandered exportation as "betrayal of the nation" and "importation" as "servile dependence on foreigners." Facing the new situation and task of achieving a big growth in foreign trade, many comrades still entertain some doubts and even consider some new practices as taboos. Such muddled ideas and concepts as "isn't it an infringement on our sovereignty," "isn't it losing face" and so on show that some people have still not freed the selves from the mental fetters imposed by the "gang of four."

Everyone knows that no country of this world can rely entirely on its own production for all the things it uses without buying from other countries. Nor does any country keep everything that it produces for its own use without selling any to others. Import and export trade is indispensable to all countries of the world. No modern country has ever developed through isolation or by shutting out the world. To quickly restore and develop the Soviet Union's economic construction after the victory of the October Revolution, great Lenin and Stalin effectively made use of such exterior factors as accepting foreign loans, importing foreign machines and equipment, accepting technical aid from the West, employing experts from capitalist countries and organizing joint companies with foreign capitalists.

Lenin clearly stated: "What capitalism gains will be surplus profits--let the surplus profits go to capitalism--whereas we will gain the essentials. With these essentials we will certainly be strengthened, stand on our own feet and triumph over capitalism in the economic field." China firmly adheres to a foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and of supplying each other's needs. We will impose nothing on others and no one can impose anything on us. All foreign trade negotiations, agreements or exchanges must not violate our sovereignty or affect our economic independence. Therefore, there should not be any unnecessary worries. To develop foreign trade successfully, resourcefully and in a big way, the foremost thing to do is to emancipate our minds, do away with any apprehensions and be self-confident. Only thus can we act boldly and freely.

In order to achieve a big growth in imports, there should be a correspondingly big growth in exports. Our present exports account for only 0.6 percent of the world's total volume of exports, which obviously is not commensurate with China's international position. It is known to all that in whatever way we absorb or utilize foreign capital, in the long run it has to be paid back with increased exports. To have more foreign exchange to spend, we first of all have to earn it. When we accumulate more foreign exchange, we will have more foreign exchange to spend. All departments should think of both spending and earning foreign exchange. We should never be enthusiastic when talking about imports and become halfhearted when exports is the topic. Only by vigorously expanding our exports to earn foreign exchange can we constantly increase our capacity to make international payments. Just like increasing the accumulation of construction funds, this is a matter concerning racing against time to realize the four modernizations.

To expand exports, the fundamental thing to do is to maintain well and expand production. This is the basis for increasing exports. Paying attention to the circulation field alone won't solve major problems. China has a vast area and rich resources and the socialist economy has a fairly good foundation. If we only activate the positive factors of the central and local authorities, the coastal and inland areas, port and nonport areas and, in short, of all areas and levels to offer ideas and suggestions, our potential sources of export goods are tremendous and the channels to earn foreign exchange plentiful. Let's speak not about opening up new channels to earn foreign exchange. If we maintain well the existing channels to earn foreign exchange, there won't be any problem in greatly expanding our exports. Since competition is intense on the international market and new products are marketed daily, our export commodities must be good in quality, salable and suited to market demands. This is not merely a question of whether or not we can make economic gains by earning more foreign exchange but a political matter of whether we can win honors for our country.

The Foreign Trade Department should meticulously help the production department manufacture export goods so that the latter can internationally market traditional and well-known goods that are quantitatively sufficient and highly competitive. Experience shows that setting up special manufacturing centers, factories and workshops to produce export commodities is a major step toward increasing the source of export commodities, insuring their good quality and fulfilling the key export tasks. This should be conscientiously and successfully accomplished and concrete results should be achieved. The types of export commodities should also be revised. While successfully exporting such traditional commodities as farm produce, sideline products and indigenous, special, light industrial and textile products as well as artifacts, we should greatly increase the percentage of industrial, mineral and durable consumer goods that we export. Particularly, efforts should be made to turn raw materials into finished products and shift from primary processed goods to advanced processed goods for export in order to earn more foreign exchange.

To vigorously develop exports, it is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between domestic consumption and exports. A large country with 800 million people means a huge domestic market. Because our production is not fully developed, we often have shortages instead of a surplus in many commodities. Therefore, there is no other way but to squeeze ourselves a bit. Particularly in the case of those commodities which are not essential to the people's livelihood, we must make a determined effort to cut domestic consumption and make them available for export.

There are some people who believe that "it does not matter whether export volume is large or small" and that "we should export only when we become self-sufficient and achieve a surplus." In effect, this means placing the domestic market in opposition to the foreign market.

Several years ago, our country imported 13 large chemical fertilizer plants and four synthetic fiber plants. Some of these have already been installed and put into production, and they have quickly adjusted and supported the domestic market. Thus, while foreign trade expansion needs the help--a little squeeze--of the domestic market, the domestic market also requires the support of foreign trade. The present "squeeze" and "pinch" is precisely for the sake of a "more abundant" and "better" future.

Export expansion will also help raise product standards. Improvement of certain commodities often begins with their export. Improvements will be made on product quality, variety, specifications, color and design as well as packaging when products are forced to compete abroad.

In addition to the above, foreign trade will provide us with the opportunity to check on and raise our country's economic and technical levels. This is why we say that foreign trade and domestic sales are interdependent and mutually promoting.

In order to have a big growth of foreign trade, we must not think that foreign trade is just a matter of concern for foreign trade departments. It requires help from everyone and the concerted efforts of the whole party. All departments concerned, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should appoint capable leading cadres equipped with professional knowledge to take charge of foreign trade. Everyone should take an interest in export. There should be great publicity and mobilization so that all departments, localities and enterprises concerned will make it their task to meet the export delivery deadline.

Comrades working on the foreign trade, commerce, supply and marketing, finance, banking, industrial and communications, agricultural and forestry fronts should unite as one, cooperate and support each other and help to expand exports--an unshirkable responsibility for these fronts.

Enterprises that shoulder export tasks should observe their contracts faithfully and punctually deliver the goods with required quality standards and in specified volume. No enterprise that fails to accomplish the export plan and deliver the goods according to contract should become a Taching-type enterprise. Instead, it should be criticized or economic sanctions applied if necessary.

To arouse the initiatives of the central and local departments and production units, it is necessary to put aside a certain percentage of foreign exchange earned for use by the export units and insure that whoever exports more should have more foreign exchange at his disposal. This is an important measure to encourage exports and help achieve a big growth in foreign trade.

To increase our foreign trade and handle it flexibly and successfully, it is necessary to break our ideological shackles. In addition, there should be a major reform in administration and management. A small producer's mentality is incongruous in large business dealings on the international market. It is necessary to overcome shortsightedness and the practice of following the beaten track, being content with things as they are and ignoring international market trends. It is necessary to change the rigid, stereotyped, timid, procrastinating and inefficient work styles.

Chairman Hua called on us to "further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step." This guiding concept is of great immediate significance for the foreign trade front. We must seize the initiative in business dealings and vigorously promote sales abroad. We must strengthen investigation and study, assiduously acquire professional knowledge and skills and work hard to learn how to deal with foreign traders in order to handle transactions with them flexibly and successfully.

While it is necessary to have a unified policy and planning and a concerted step in foreign trade, we must achieve unification without becoming inflexible and flexibility without confusion. Industrial and trade departments should establish links and production and sales departments should contact each other directly. It is necessary to change the current condition in which there are too many overlapping structures, too many supervising organs and too much red tape in order to insure that foreign trade management and administration meets the needs of bigger foreign trade growth.

Mishandling of import and export commodities and valuable foreign exchange will cause enormous loss to the state. Therefore, we must meticulously improve management to prevent mishandling and to stop waste. We should make earnest efforts to achieve rational shipment, make punctual delivery, reduce inventories and accelerate turnaround times.

The current international political and economic situation is favorable to us. We should make every effort to insure success of our foreign trade undertakings to help accelerate the socialist construction of our country.

CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO ADOPT AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION PLAN

OWO60902Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (AFP)--The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee will shortly meet in an enlarged session with one of its main tasks the adoption of a 2-year (1979-1980) modernization plan dealing especially with the mechanization of Chinese agriculture, a Chinese minister told a foreign diplomat on Monday.

The plenary session which will concentrate on agricultural problems will have been prepared by a Politburo meeting currently being held in Peking and enlarged to include provincial agricultural officials, reliable sources quoting the minister said.

The Politburo meeting was also enlarged to include the first secretaries of provincial party committees and probably also the commanders of the military regions, it was believed.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping recently said that the "important meeting" currently being held here had the central purpose of speeding up the realisation of the "four modernizations" of agriculture, industry, science and technology and national defence, observers recalled.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON INTERFERENCE IN PRODUCTION BRIGADE

HKO61038Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Nov 78 p 2 HK

[NCNA report: "Providing 'Extra Food' and More 'Assistance' Is the Ruin of the Taping Brigade"]

[Excerpts] In the name of "taking care of selected points," certain leaders of the party committee of Tingshi Prefecture, Kansu have interfered directly in the affairs of the Taping brigade, making many blunders and wasting a lot of the state's money. A previously advanced model has been turned into one beset with numerous problems which have not been solved and which have caused serious consequences.

On a recent visit to the Taping brigade of Chingfeng commune, Tingshi County--an advanced model in learning from Tachai in agriculture in Kansu Province--I heard the masses of people talking about this advanced model having been ruined by certain higher-level leading cadres who had "taken care of" it. I deeply feel that certain leading comrades have a very improper style about taking care of typical examples. This calls for urgent rectification.

Taping was originally a production team. Led by its head Jan Kuei-ying, it persisted in learning from Tachai and vigorously launched capital construction projects which focused on building level terraced fields. After more than 10 years of hard struggle, every person had an average of 4 mou of level terraced field, 1 mou planted with grass and half a mou with trees. Per-mou grain output rose from 40 or 50 catties to over 200 catties. Certain experiences in developing agricultural production during drought conditions were acquired. However, after the advanced experiences of the Taping production brigade appeared in the KANSU DAILY and PEOPLE'S DAILY in 1973, certain leaders of the Tingshi prefectural party committee have, in the name of "taking care of selected points," directly interfered in Taping's affairs and have made many blunders. A previously typical model has been turned into a unity beset with a large host of problems which have so far not been solved.

Taping was formerly a production team with only around 100 members. Certain leaders of the Tingshi prefectural party committee thought that citing a production team as a typical example would not carry much weight on a provincial or national level. They wanted to turn it into a brigade and directly upgrade it. Because of its small size, they thought about turning the Chanpan brigade, on whose site it was placed, into the Taping brigade. They were afraid, however, that consolidating a brigade with poor results would reflect on one with good results. Therefore, they selected two production teams with favorable conditions from among the 10 production teams of the Chanpan brigade. These two were merged with the Taping team to become the Taping brigade. Not long after the merger in 1976, they suggested putting economic accounting on a brigade-level basis regardless of whether Taping was provided with the necessary objective conditions. This plan did not come about because of strong opposition from the cadres of the three teams. The Tingshi prefectural party committee also fed Taping "extra food" to "help growth." In 1976 and 1977, relevant units at the prefectural and county levels gave Taping direct "assistance." Not counting the large amount of labor which was supplied unconditionally, the amount of state funds wasted reached over 300,000 yuan. Since Taping originally had no source of water, they insisted that the state build a project for Taping to have water directed uphill.

For each person in Taping, there was 7 mou of cultivable area. Instead of letting Taping improve the existing cultivable area, they tried to create "a small area of flatland" by blasting a deep ditch. In November 1976, they spent over 30,000 yuan blasting 8 mou of terraced field intersected by ditches and thus created 14 mou of elevated land. Not long after, the newly created land was turned by the flow of water into channels and ditches.

Taping had nothing much to start with. It had not passed the test in terms of grain output. There were not many pigs raised collectively. To enable Taping to "create something new," the work groups of the prefectural and county party committees stationed at Taping built 3 pig farms with 100 head each by making available a special fund of 10,000 yuan plus building materials, and so forth. Due to the too rapid increase in the number of live pigs and the shortage of fodder, a large number died. Yet they summed up Taping's experience and preached everywhere its great progress in raising pigs collectively.

For the sake of appearances, certain leaders of the Tingshi prefectural party committee also started many construction work projects. There was originally a highway for agricultural use that led to Taping. Vehicles of all sizes could pass through it. In the spring of 1976, they had a special highway built for the benefit of Taping. The 8 meter-wide highway involved 160,000 cubic feet of earthwork and cost the state over 30,000 yuan. In addition, part of the cultivable area of the Chengkuan commune's two brigades was appropriated and over 100 fruit trees were destroyed.

Thus, an attempt to "take care of" typical examples has caused serious consequences and wasted a lot of the state's money. A typical example itself has also suffered serious damage. Building a highway and launching nonproductive construction projects have caused the appropriation of over 20 mou of Taping's level terraced field. In the autumn of 1976, labor was required to build irrigation facilities, control ditches and create fields. As a result, ripe crops were not harvested in time. This caused the whole brigade to lose over 50,000 catties of beans. In recent years, all of Taping's reserves have been depleted. The whole brigade now owes the state over 20,000 yuan. In addition, certain cadres of Taping have become arrogant, conceited and extravagant.

What certain leaders of the Tingshi prefectural party committee have done in Taping has aroused strong dissatisfaction from local cadres and people. They say: Such a "public-run typical example" is not worthy of being imitated by us.

KWANGMING DAILY CALLS FOR MAKING SUCCESS OF SOIL SURVEY WORK

HK020739Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 25 Nov 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY short commentary: "It Is Necessary To Pay Serious Attention to the Work of Soil Survey"]

[Text] Soil survey is the fundamental work of carrying out scientific farming and insuring high and stable farm yield as well as an item of capital construction for bringing about the modernization of agriculture. Experiences at home and abroad have again proved that in order to develop agricultural production, it is imperative to make a success of the work of soil survey.

Our wise and brilliant leader Chairman Hua recently pointed out: We must go in for soil survey. Vice Chairman Li also pointed out: The whole country must go in for soil survey and, based on soil condition and other natural conditions, ascertain whether to develop agriculture alone or carry out agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding together and determine the kind of crop to plant, the kind of fertilizer to use, the methods of irrigation and cultivation needed and the kind of farm machinery to use. This has provided the Second National Conference on the Work of Soil Survey with most explicit instructions.

To make a success of soil survey, the first thing we must do is to make the masses of rural cadres and commune members and, particularly, the leading members in charge of agriculture at various levels truly understand the role and significance of the work of soil survey and conscientiously pay attention to this work. Some of the comrades pay attention only to grasping agricultural output but attach no importance to soil survey. They know nothing about soil conditions and cannot make improvements, dress fertilizer or carry out cultivation and management in a manner suitable to the soil. Naturally, output cannot go up; and even if it goes up for the time being, it cannot be stable. In fact, people not going in for soil survey and going against objective laws will inevitably be punished by nature. In some localities, because leading members did not understand local soil conditions and blindly increased the amount of a certain type of fertilizer, there has been a great deal of waste. Also, because the leading members of some localities were not familiar with the fertility of the soil they could not carry out reform in the system of cultivation in a manner suitable to local conditions. Their arbitrary changing from two crops to three crops a year resulted in falling yields. These lessons should be remembered.

To make a success of soil survey, we must also grasp technical training properly and bring about the integration of the professional contingent with the mass movement. Because of the interference and sabotage from Lin Biao and the "gang of four," most of the country's professional personnel in soil and fertilizer were forced to change their profession. By means of this soil survey, we must further organize and strengthen this professional contingent of our country. Not only must we make a success of returning some of these people to the ranks, but also we must pay attention to the proper training of young technicians. In this soil survey, the professional personnel must on the one hand modestly learn from the masses who have accumulated rich experience in understanding and improving the soil and in farming and cultivating the land. On the other hand, they must pay attention to universally raising the masses' level of scientific knowledge about the soil. By means of the survey, we must train technical hardcore in the fields of soil and fertilizer for the communes and production teams. This is an important condition upon which depends our ability to succeed in fulfilling the work of survey and whether or not the results of the survey can be applied in production. Facts have proved that if technical training is properly grasped there will be a better guarantee for the quality of soil survey. If the training work is reduced to a mere formality, then the soil survey will also be a mere formality.

To make a success of this soil survey, we must succeed in insuring quality and quantity and strive for greater, faster, better and more economic results. This requires conscientious strengthening of leadership over this task. Personnel concerned must have a strict scientific attitude and the spirit of seeking truth from facts. At the same time, it is extremely essential to introduce advanced technology and equipment. This will enable soil and fertilizer research in China to be quickly raised to a new level.

CHINA BEGINS WINTER FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW010453Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Ever since the start of the winter season, China's farmland capital construction has begun, moving gradually from north to south. Thanks to vigorous efforts in implementing the guidelines of the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference and the relevant documents from the CCP Central Committee, a relatively firm ground has been paved for this winter's construction campaign.

Tighter control is being imposed to prevent labor forces from leaving communes and brigades. More projects will gain results the same year they were started. There are fewer instances of blind directions being given and fewer formalist tendencies. Attention is also being paid to conducting the campaign according to local conditions and to garnering practical benefits.

The pace of winter farmland capital construction is faster in Kiangsu, Shantung, Hopei and other provinces, where cadres have changed their work style, where party policies are carried out, people's initiatives fully mobilized, construction plans mapped out in advance and where the campaign's primary target is clearly laid out. In these provinces, principle efforts are going toward building auxiliary projects for existing facilities and toward improving farming conditions in existing farmland in order to increase next year's production.

In Chekiang, the provincial revolutionary committee recently drafted a "regulation concerning several economic policy issues in farmland capital construction." It requires all localities to earnestly implement the policy of reasonable burdens, mutual help and mutual benefit, the exchange of equal values and "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" in order to arouse the socialist initiatives of communes, brigades and their cadres and masses for winter farmland capital construction.

In Kirin Province, over 10,000 water conservancy projects have been started following a provincial telephone conference convened in late October by the provincial CCP committee. As of now, more than 6,800 projects have been completed, twice as many as last year. These projects have expanded and improved 880,000 mou of irrigated lands and drained excessive water from 2.55 million mou of previously waterlogged land.

In the course of this year's winter farmland capital construction, many areas have enforced fixed production quotas and earnestly implemented the socialist distribution policy of "to each according to his work" and "more pay for more work." This has increased labor productivity, raised project standards and accelerated the pace of construction. Many areas have also made full use of farm machinery to raise efficiency and save commune and brigade manpower.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT

HK020640Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 21 Nov 78 p 1 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial: "It Is Necessary To Take Firm and Effective Measures To Procure Grain"]

[Excerpts] This year the masses of people in our country have fought a rugged and sustained battle against serious drought. It is estimated that total grain output for the whole year will still be higher than last year. This is no easy achievement. Now autumn grain keeps appearing on the market. We must make the most of time and strive to fulfill and overfulfill grain procurement targets, so that the state can have necessary grain stocks on hand. This is a matter of great significance, because it helps to carry forward the favorable situation of stability and unity, hasten the realization of the four modernizations and make proper arrangements for market supplies and for the livelihood of the masses of people.

Seriously carrying out the party's guideline and policy on grain provides a basis for the proper handling of grain work. Under the unified leadership of the local party committee, all grain departments must correctly carry out the party's guideline and policy, sum up both positive and negative experiences in grain work over the past many years, raise the policy level and ideological level of cadres, take practical measures to change the cadres' style and arouse the enthusiasm of communes and brigades in selling grain.

The proper or improper handling of grain work not only depends on the fulfillment of state procurement targets but also on arrangements having been made for grain for the commune members' consumption, seed and fodder needs and on the communes and brigades keeping sufficient collective grain stocks. Not only must we do everything we can to fulfill and overfulfill grain procurement targets but also we must make proper arrangements for the commune members' grain consumption needs. This is in accordance with the principle of paying simultaneous attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual.

We must seriously carry out the principle of offsetting bad harvests with good harvests. In a vast country like ours, there are natural calamities of all kinds every year. In agricultural production, there are bound to be good or bad harvests. Therefore, carrying out the principle of offsetting bad harvests with good harvests is an important measure that allows balanced state purchases and sales. When an area has obtained a production increase, we should procure more from that area. When a product has shown an increased output, we should procure more of that product. When there is a seasonal production increase, we should procure more. This year, good and bad harvests are very unevenly distributed throughout the country. This adds to the difficulties in grain procurement. Under the leadership of the party, to insure victory in various revolutionary wars and to support socialist construction, the peasants in our country have always enthusiastically sold well-selected grain to the state. The masses of people in areas with relatively good harvests have especially made tremendous contributions in this respect. It is believed that this year those areas with relatively good harvests will bear the collective interests of the state in mind and sell more surplus grain to the state to help its efforts in supporting calamity-affected areas. The party committees at all levels must strengthen ideological and political work and make the heroic struggle of the people in disaster-affected areas and their plight known to the people throughout the country, especially to the masses in areas blessed with bumper crops. [paragraph continues]

Not only can such propaganda inspire the militant will of the people of the afflicted areas but also it can help to stimulate commune members in areas with bumper harvests to enthusiastically sell grain to offset bad crops with good harvests, to support the state and to help the calamity-afflicted areas.

Doing a good job of planned and economical consumption of grain is an important part of the effort to do grain work well. At present, our grain situation is not very satisfactory. To change this situation, fundamentally speaking, we must take effective measures in regard to policy, financial and material resources and technology. Our aim is to expedite the production of grain and economic crops. As things now stand, we must strictly follow the guideline for planned and economical grain consumption and resolutely tighten controls on irrational grain sales. Our market supplies must be based on this as a prerequisite and proper improvements in supply must be made where possible. Since the beginning of this year, thanks to the response from the party committees at all levels and the efforts of the masses of grain department workers, something has been achieved in tightening controls on irrational sales and reducing losses and increasing profits. We must further reorganize grain sales, improve operations and management, strictly carry out various systems, eliminate loopholes in grain supply, and further do a good job in reducing losses and increasing profits. All lines and trades should energetically cooperate and make new contributions toward reducing irrational grain sales and doing a good job of planned and economical grain consumption.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON RATIONAL REQUISITION, USE OF LAND

HK060440Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Nov 78 p 2 HK

[Newsletter from PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Ou Ching-lin [2976 1987 2651]: "Seriously Attend to Land Requisitioning"]

[Excerpts] Last year, when Chairman Hua made a tour of inspection of the Peking municipal experimental pig farm and noticed the spaciousness of the sites, he said: The use of land is a bit wasteful. Such good land should not be wasted and attention should be paid to using land economically. Steps should be taken to stop the wasteful use of land. Recently, based on the views expressed in letters from the masses, this reporter did some investigation on the condition of land requisitioning in the capital construction of Peking Municipality, and feels that there are many problems in this area that call for attention and proper solution.

The indiscriminate requisitioning of rural land in the suburbs by some Peking municipal units has not diminished after the smashing of the "gang of four." Private requisitioning or leasing of rural land without state approval by some units already seriously violates law and discipline. According to the statistics of departments concerned, in recent years, some 1,212 mou have been requisitioned in the 18 communes of Chaoyang District alone, and in addition to the 3,038 mou occupied by the communes themselves, this comes to a total of 4,240 mou. The former Tungcheng District bicycle flywheel plant (now under the Peking Municipal First Bureau of Light Industry), without asking permission from the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, last July privately signed an agreement with the Hsiaohuangchuang production brigade of Taiyangkung commune in Chaoyang District and illegally occupied 16 mou of farmland. It agreed to pay 600 yuan yearly to compensate the production brigade and an additional indemnity of 600 yuan per mou for the first year's seedlings. The Tungcheng District automobile repair plant, without proper authorization, illegally purchased 17 mou of farmland from the No 8 production brigade of Taiyangkung commune in Chaoyang District for 95,000 yuan, or 5,500 yuan per mou.

These problems are mainly due to the fact that the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not been eradicated. In recent years, because of the interference and sabotage of their false left real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line, anarchism has been rampant and the concept of the legal system has weakened. Some units have actually ignored party discipline and the law of the land, and actively gone in for projects and illegal construction not in the state plans. In addition, some of the leading organs are also responsible. Many of the cadres and people feel that at present there is no unified plan for capital construction in Peking and some of these extra projects are often carried out at the "insistence" or "approval" of individual leading members. Regarding the illegal use of large amounts of rural land, because the departments concerned have not taken stern measures, some people have become increasingly bolder and the evil practice is becoming more and more serious.

Rural land in the Peking suburbs must no longer be requisitioned or seized! Departments concerned must conscientiously implement the CCP Central Committee's instructions and strictly look into this matter. In the movement to thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four," they must organize a force as quickly as possible, investigate the problem of indiscriminate requisitioning and use of land and sternly deal with those who violate law and discipline. Henceforth, they must keep a strict watch over the requisition and use of land, and leading organs concerned should make periodical inspections.

The Peking Municipality should, on the basis of investigation and study, formulate a method for the requisition and use of land so that everyone can work according to rules and follow a precedent in overcoming the present confusion.

In the investigation, the departments concerned must also strongly reflect and solve problems arising from the requisition and use of land and there must be long-term considerations. Peking is the capital of the motherland, what kind of city do we want to build for the future? On how large a scale? How should agriculture, light industry, heavy industry and various lines and trades be distributed? There must be a rational and comprehensive plan. Under this comprehensive plan we must again make plans for the minor districts. Without this kind of plan, capital construction will be very chaotic and this will naturally result in a great waste of land. I suggest that the Peking Municipality organize its forces and fulfill this work as quickly as possible.

PEOPLE'S DAILY SCORES DECEPTION, CITES PAOTING MILL CASE

OWO51715Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0728 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 5 December Commentator's article: "Eradicate the Evil Wind of Resorting To Deception"]

[Text] Peking, 5 Dec--The report about the Paoting woolen textile mill published by this paper today exposes the wicked activities of the former responsible person of the mill's party committee. On 22 January last year this paper published a report on this mill's so-called "stand of braving the winds and waves and persistently grasping revolution and promoting production" together with a short commentary. At that time the reporter failed to thoroughly check his facts; he publicized a false model and thus created a very bad influence. This has been a very impressive lesson.

The seriousness of the former responsible person of the Paoting woolen textile mill's party committee in resorting to deception lies in the following facts: After the "gang of four" was smashed he still regarded the way of the "gang of four" as a "magic weapon" and repeatedly resorted to deception by cheating his superiors and lying to his subordinates.

He gave false information, wrote false summations, made phony reports and took fake photographs and tried in every way to cover up the truth about his following the "gang of four" in the past to hoodwink the world and make a name for himself. Despite his publicized "stand of braving the winds and waves" and "revolutionization," he ultimately proved to be absolutely phony. Especially wicked was his sleight of hand by peddling the tricks he resorted to in the past in attacking Vice Premier Teng and afterward claiming it to be an "experience" in "exposing and criticizing the 'gang of four.'" Such flagrant, boastful and deceptive activities will absolutely never be tolerated by the party and the people.

Resorting to deception is a work style of the exploiting classes. In the past as well as at present, all exploiting classes must resort to deception in seeking personal profit. In order to usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" inherited and developed this work style of the exploiting classes. Pretending to be leftists but truly being rightists, this bunch of bourgeois careerists and conspirators considered as their golden rule the idea that "one cannot perform important work without telling a lie." They fabricated false "instructions," composed a fake party history, concocted phony models and created unjust verdicts, false charges, thus creating a broad impact and a deepgoing pernicious influence.

Substituting the fake for the real will eventually be exposed; substituting the phony for the genuine will also be uncovered. By resorting to deception one can fool people some of the time but not all the time. Wasn't the former responsible person of the Paoting woolen textile mill's party committee finally exposed despite his resorting to deception? Those who resort to deception believe in two things; one is egoism which means to seek personal profit and pursue fame and position; the other is idealism which runs counter to objective facts and encourages boasting, lying and making something out of nothing. They also believe that they can be successful by resorting to deception and falsification. The minute egoism swells, idealism gets rampant. Facts have proved that anyone who believes in these two things will inevitably fall. Some cadres and masses in Paoting Municipality indignantly called the activities of this former responsible person of the woolen textile mill's party committee in resorting to deception a "farce," but at the beginning it turned into a tragedy in the end. Such an outcome was inevitable and was independent of the subjective will of the actor in the farce.

Chairman Mao and Premier Chou always advocated seeking truth from facts and opposed resorting to deception. A communist who works wholeheartedly for the interests of the people is a thorough materialist who above all respects objective facts and advocates seeking truth from facts. Taking one as one and two as two and "speaking honestly, working honestly and being an honest person" are the criteria of our actions. The work style of resorting to deception is absolutely incompatible with being a proletariat. Every revolutionary should consider being an honest person as an honor and resorting to deception as a shame.

Vigorously reviving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has time and again issued appeals for overcoming the work style of resorting to deception. Without the attitude and work style of seeking truth from facts, realization of the general task for the new period and building a modern and powerful socialist country will be absolutely impossible. The bad work style of resorting to deception undermines impossible. The bad work style of resorting to deception undermines the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, corrodes the revolutionary ranks, interferes with our march toward the four modernizations and harms the cause of socialism. In advancing on the new Long March and in the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must expose and criticize the bad work style of resorting to deception and thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

Workers in journalism should pay special attention to going deep into reality, investigate and study, avoid listening to and trusting biased statement, avoid believing too easily in what people say, strive to eliminate false reporting and never let anyone who merely seeks fame and resorts to deception slip away. In this matter, the assistance of the masses is very necessary. We should strive to prevent false reporting and hope that those people who know the truth will bring it out whenever a false report appears so that we may cleanly rid our ranks from such erroneous tendencies as resorting to deception.

KIANGSI PLANT IRREGULARITIES DISCUSSED BY PEOPLE'S DAILY

OWO51323Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 4 Dec--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today publishes a report on the Kiangsi provincial party and revolutionary committees earnestly dealing with the violations of law and discipline committed by the Kiangsi sheet glass factory as exposed in a people's letter. The daily also appends an editor's note to the report.

Recently, acting on the exposure made in a letter from the masses, the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees conscientiously investigated and earnestly dealt with the acts of the Kiangsi sheet glass factory in violating law and discipline, undermining the socialist system and recklessly squandering and wasting state funds and property. In punishment, the committees dismissed Huang Hsiao-peng, former secretary of the factory's party committee and director of the factory, from all his posts inside and outside the party and expelled him from party membership; dismissed Hsieh Hsueh-pin, former deputy secretary of the factory's party committee and deputy director of the factory, from all his posts inside and outside the party; and dismissed Chiang Chi-chao, former member of the factory's party committee and deputy director of the factory, from all his posts inside and outside the party, expelled him from party membership and turned him over to the public security organization for arrest and legal punishment. The provincial party committee also publicized the case throughout the province in order to push forward and deepen general investigation of financial and economic discipline.

Still more serious, even after the State Council and the Military Commission of the CPPCC distributed the document on Luta Municipality gravely violating financial and economic discipline, a small number of the factory's leaders, unperturbed by the document, went ahead and began the construction of two villa-type hostels. It was not until after the provincial party committee's investigation group visited the factory that they reluctantly stopped the construction. Meanwhile, nobody was taking care of the maintenance of production equipment, resulting in very serious losses.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's note says: The people have given us power because they want us to use it to serve them. However, some leading cadres are using it to seek personal profits. The handful of leading cadres at the Kiangsi sheet glass factory is a prominent example. They abused their power to recklessly squander and waste state property, vigorously engage in all kinds of perverse activities and change a socialist enterprise into their private property. Their violations of law and discipline reached shocking proportions. Such acts of undermining the socialist system should never be allowed to continue; otherwise, our enterprises will degenerate and our country will be devoured by these vermin. It was absolutely necessary and correct for the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees to apply to them sanctions in accordance with party discipline and state laws. Without such sanctions, we will not be able to strictly and clearly implement party discipline and state laws, educate cadres and consolidate and develop the achievements of socialist construction.

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CHEMICAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY MEETS ANNUAL PLAN

OWO41224Y Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--China's chemical fertilizer industry met the production plan for this year 33 days ahead of schedule. 44 million tons had been produced by November 28, more than last year's total. The increase is the largest the industry has ever known.

An additional 4 million tons will be turned out in the remaining weeks to bring the annual total to 48 million tons if the present daily output continues. That would represent an increase of 10 million tons over last year's total.

Chemical fertilizer production stagnated from 1974 to 1976 as a result of sabotage by the gang of four. Annual output fell short of the 30 million ton target set by the state. The industry did better last year, producing 9.6 million more than was called for the plan.

Many production records were achieved this year as the socialist labour emulation drives gathered momentum. Shantung and Szechwan provinces met the annual targets 91 and 84 days in advance respectively, followed by twelve more provinces. All localities across the country are reporting increased production over last year.

There was a rise in the production of synthetic ammonia, nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers as well as phosphate rock and pyrites.

Of the seven imported plants that have gone into production, three have reached or exceeded their designed capacity of 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia a year. They are the Taching chemical fertilizer works, the Szechwan chemical works and the Shengli General petro-chemical works in Shantung.

ANSHAN STEEL OFFICIAL PLEDGES GREATER PRODUCTION

OWO22152Y Peking NCNA in English 1516 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Anshan Iron and Steel Company will modernize and automate to raise the present output two hundred and fifty per cent, said Shen Yueh, first secretary of the party committee of China's biggest iron and steel company.

He disclosed that work on a new 2.5 square kilometre site northwest of the present company had started on November 11.

In a speech at a mobilization meeting attended by 90,000 workers, Shen Yueh said the company's party committee had passed a resolution on speeding modernization. This includes the following: One, equipping Anshan's mines with the latest technology. Two, building up the new Anshan production district and overhauling the old one at the same time. Three, in the end, raising total output value 250 per cent and profit 266 per cent. Investments for the expansion and improvement will be recovered in four years.

To bring China's biggest iron and steel complex up to date with the technology of the seventies, the company party committee urged workers to innovate and carry out a technical revolution. This includes importing advanced technology and equipment and setting up engineering and technical schools to provide workers with more scientific and technological knowledge and improve enterprise management. A bonus system has also been introduced.

CONFERENCE PRAISES KWANGSI HOUSING CONSTRUCTION METHOD

OWO41255Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0215 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Nanning, 3 Dec--Over the past 2 years Nanning, Liuchou, Kueilin and Wuchou cities of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region have built housing units, totaling over 200,000 square meters of floor space, by using hollow cement plates. Cost and consumption of steel rods in building these houses are about the same as in building houses with red brick and cement in Kwangsi and are lower than those in all other parts of China using the same materials.

The State Capital Construction Commission recently held a discussion meeting in Nanning on national housing projects. The meeting highly appraised Kwangsi's cement-plate houses. The meeting held that this method can effectively speed up housing construction and that this type of houses should be popularized in southern China where earthquakes are usually of low intensity.

The Kwangsi cement plates are comparatively thinner and are hollow inside. They are therefore lighter in weight. Yet they are strong, provide insulation and are soundproof and moistureproof.

PEOPLE'S DAILY SOLICITS WRITINGS ON TIENANMEN INCIDENT

OWO51750Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY today published an announcement soliciting writings dealing with the 1976 Tienanmen incident. The announcement says: The 1976 Tienanmen incident was a noble revolutionary act in China's political life in the 1970's and will constitute a brilliant chapter in China's history.

PEOPLE'S DAILY is sponsoring the solicitation program in order to give further prominence to this great, nationwide revolutionary movement, pass on the struggle's record to posterity and so that this incident can play a better militant role in uniting and educating the people and in hitting at and wiping out the enemy. It is requested that the articles or writings should truly record the people's great revolutionary movement to resolutely defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, mourn Premier Chou En-lai and angrily denounce the gang of four that occurred before and after the tomb-sweeping day in April 1976 at Peking's Tienanmen Square and in Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow, Chengchow, Wuhan, Chungking, Kueiyang and other parts of China. The articles or writings that are contributed will be published in supplements and inserts of the paper CHANTI [BATTLEFIELD] beginning in 1979.

CHINESE DRAMATISTS HOLD FORUM ON TIENANMEN PLAY

OWO51818Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 4 Dec--A good artistic work can give men educational benefits and arouse deep thought among them. What do audiences think after they have watched the play "Where Silence Is" staged by the Shanghai Workers' Cultural Palace? This reporter learned the stimulating answer to this question at a discussion meeting recently sponsored by the Union of Chinese Drama Workers.

What do the brave fighters who waged a valiant struggle against the "gang of four" during the "April 5th Movement" think of the play?

People who have read the article "The Truth of the Tienanmen Incident" will remember Hou Yu-liang, Liu Wan-yung, Liu Ti, Li Chou-sheng and other youths who were cited in the article. The play "Where Silence Is" has brought them back to the days when they fought against the "gang of four." They said: There is bound to be sacrifice in struggle. If veteran revolutionaries like Mei Lin were willing to shed their blood for the emancipation of the Chinese nation, what is there that we, the latecomers, cannot spare? The performance of "Where Silence Is" has made us clearly aware that the downfall of the "gang of four" does not signify the end of the struggle. If we want to wage revolution, we must have more courage and withstand greater tests.

What do professional literary and art workers feel about the play?

Chang Keng, responsible person of the Literature and Art Institute under the Culture Ministry, told the participants that he, usually a composed spectator, was moved to tears like a child when he saw "Where Silence Is." He said that this is where the strength of literature and art lies--it can speak for the times, for thousands and thousands of people. He said: Literature and drama shoulder a heavy responsibility. I myself feel that I lag behind. There are also many literary and art workers who have written something but do not dare show them to the public. Why? Because they are still gripped with lingering fears! Now that sparetime literary and art workers have fired their first shot, we must keep up with the pace of our times, stand on the side of the people and speak for them forever!

What was "Where Silence Is" taught the leaderships of literary and art circles? The fact that this politically correct and artistically successful play was written by sparetime literary and art workers has given the leadership of literary and art circles something to think about: How to help the publication of more and better works that reflect reality? How to eliminate obstacles and open up new roads for those artists who have courage?

Ho Ching-chih, vice minister of culture, emotionally said: Our country has entered a new historical period. The general task of the whole party for the new period is to fulfill the four modernizations. We should create conditions in the realm of ideology and in the superstructure. Let us catch up with the constantly developing situation, stress democracy in art and act according to the rules governing artistic creations. He warmly appealed to the leadership of literary and art circles at various levels. Resolutely rely on the masses, push forward the development of literary and art undertakings and let the thunder of "Where Silence Is" echo in the great land of our mother country.

About 100 drama workers in the capital attended the discussion meeting. Liu Fu-chih, and Chou Wei-chih, vice ministers of culture, and Sung Kan-fu and Wang Chung-lun, vice presidents of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, were invited to attend. Tsao Yu, vice president of the Union of Chinese Drama Workers, presided over the meeting. In conclusion, he said: The youths are walking ahead of us. Professional literary and art workers and veteran dramatists, let us accept this challenge and create new and better works!

NEW PLAY ON NATIONALITIES PUBLISHED IN PEOPLE'S LITERATURE

OW030745Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--A new historical play "Wang Chao-chun" by noted playwright Tsao Yu is printed in the November issue of "PEOPLE'S LITERATURE."

The theme of the five-act historical play is a Han emperor's policy of friendship towards minority nationalities in the first century B.C. The play's central character is the 19-year-old lady-in-waiting of the Han court, Wang Chao-chun, who was a famous beauty of her time who leaves the Han court to marry a ruler of the Hsiungnu a nomadic people of northern China.

The first two acts show the Hsiungnu ruler Huhanye going to Changan, the Han capital, to ask for the hand of a royal woman, Wang Chao-chun sees her chance to do something for friendship between the Hans and the warlike Hsiungnus and volunteers to go with him. The last three acts show Wentun, Huhanye's brother-in-law, intriguing to turn Huhanye against Wang Chao-chun, and to divide the Hsiungnus and Hans. She pits her ingenuity and popularity against Wentun, and his schemes are exposed. The play celebrates the national harmony of the Chinese nation and shows an episode in the development of China as a multi-national country.

Literature and folklore has up till now described Wang Chao-chun as a pathetic figure, a young woman who was pressed into service at the Han court but denied access to the emperor because she refused to bribe court painter authorized to choose beauties for the emperor. After a twist of fate wedded her to the Hsiungnu ruler, she wept constantly at being away from homeland. The new image of Wang Chao-chun in Tsao Yu's play is courageous and intelligent and conscious in her role as a symbol of national unity.

Premier Chou En-lai entrusted Tsao Yu with the task of writing a play about Wang Chao-chun. Tsao Yu began work in the sixties but the gang's interference made him shelve the project. Tsao Yu did a tremendous amount of historical research. He made two visits to Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang. Many of the folk tales related to Tsao Yu provided him with valuable material for his play.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON JUDGING LITERATURE, ART

HK050503Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 25 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "Who Are the Most Authoritative Judges of Works of Literature and Art?"]

[Text] As discussions on practice being the only criterion for testing truth deepen, people will naturally ask this question: Since everything in the subjective world must stand the test of practice, which applies to literary and art works as ideological products, then who are the most authoritative judges of these works? This question calls for a discussion because the implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and the flourishing of socialist creative writing are at stake.

The question of who are the judges of literary and art works was settled a long time ago in the Marxist theory of literature and art. Revolutionary literary and art works are reflections of the life of the people in the brains of revolutionary writers. The masses are the principal objects portrayed and reflected by writers and artists. Our literature and art are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use. Therefore, in judging whether the life reflected in a piece of work is true to reality, whether its characters are typical, whether the work itself suits the needs of the masses and are welcomed by them, only the millions of masses who have rich practical experience can say. Chairman Mao put it well: "The success or failure of a play can only be judged by the audience. To correct the mistakes of the cast, we also have to rely on the people who watch the play. This is what makes the audience so superior." This applies to a play as well as to other works of literature and art.

The masses are the most authoritative judges of literary and art works. This has been proven by numerous facts in the history of literature and art. Let us take a look at the literary arena controlled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." To this bunch of "power hungry" zealots, power decided everything; as long as power is in my hands, when I say something is good, you must say it is good; when I say it is bad, you must say it is bad; when I say it is a fragrant flower, you must say it is a fragrant flower; when I say it is a poisonous weed, you must say it is a poisonous weed. No one was allowed to voice objections. Based on this logic, they acted against the wishes of the people. However, things did not turn out as they wished. The masses scorned their much publicized conspiratorial literature and art, including such works as "Counterattack," "Spring Shoot," "The Grand Festival" and "The Seething Hsiao-liang River." The louder they shouted, the more they were cold-shouldered. However, works which they tried to strangle under all sorts of false charges, such as the Tienanmen revolutionary poems, were secretly circulated and copied by the masses who risked being caught. The more they were banned, the higher the enthusiasm of the masses soared. These facts fully demonstrate one point: Works that are promoted through influence but that are not welcomed by the masses are no more than soapbubbles--they will vanish in the wind. Works acclaimed and approved by the masses are like towering statues--they have great vitality and can withstand slanders and attacks. Power does not mean authority. The people, and the people alone, are true authorities in judging literary and art works.

Will the authority of the literary and art leaders and experts be weakened and negated if we stress that literary and art works must be judged by the masses and affirm that the masses are the authoritative judges of literary and art works? No. On the contrary, this will strengthen and heighten their authority.

Literary and art work cannot be cut off from correct leadership. In addition, the role of literary and art experts cannot be slighted. However, the authority of literary and art leaders and experts does not come from self-advertisement and power. It is closely linked with trusting and respecting the masses and correctly reflecting their desires, needs and basic interests. Chairman Mao pointed out: "All correct leadership is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses.'" The same is true of literary and art work. If we need the voice of the masses, pay attention to their sentiments, give free scope to democracy and gather the correct views of the masses when we examine literary and art works, make decisions and carry out policies, we will have authority and will be welcomed by the masses. In other words, only when leaders respect the authority of the masses will their own opinions command authority. If we do not respect the masses but look down upon them and regard them as "mobs" to be ordered about, our authority will only be self-proclaimed and cannot be sustained. Are not the notorious Liang Hsiao, Chu Lan, Lo Ssu-ting and Jen Tu obvious cases in point? Although some comrades said that slaves make history and that the masses are true heroes, they cast these notions to the wind when they faced practical problems. In examining literature and art, they usually settled the issue among a few people and seldom went down to the lower levels to listen to the views of the masses, particularly to views different from their own. In discussing whether a play could be staged, they were indecisive and did not respect the opinions of their subordinates. In deciding what programs they should present to the masses, they loved to play wet nurse and did not trust the discerning power of the masses. These were examples of underrating the strength of the masses. Proletarian literature and art belong to the people. It is impossible to promote socialist literary and art creation and implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" unless we have extensive and full proletarian democracy as well as the concern, support and direct participation of the masses. [paragraph continues]

Our comrades must realize that we are just a drop in the ocean and that we cannot accomplish our tasks unless we respect and rely on the masses. By "masses," we mean the millions of masses, not individuals. By "heeding the voice of the masses and respecting their opinions," we mean being good at gathering the correct views of the masses and guiding them to march forward, rather than acting according to the words of one particular person among the masses.

Whether or not the masses have the power to judge literary and art works is not a minor issue of no consequence. It is an important issue which bears vitally on whether or not we should give play to democracy and follow the mass line in literature and art and how we should give expression to democratic centralism in issuing, publishing and staging literature and art works. To insure that the masses can truly exercise their right of criticism, it is necessary to resolve differences in thinking and in understanding while simultaneously giving guarantees by means of corresponding rules and regulations and organizational measures. To examine our former work, regulations, measures and methods, we must proceed from the revolutionary interests of the proletariat and keep to the guiding thought that the masses are the most authoritative judges of literary and art works. All rules and regulations which shackle the development of literature and art and dampen the enthusiasm of the masses must be reformed in a down-to-earth way. Take the system for appraising and criticizing literary and art works for example. With so many such works, can we rely on a few individuals or a particular organ to do the appraisal and criticism? Who is born with a discerning eye and can form a judgment at a glance? Such a system, regulation or measure deserves careful study. We must proceed from reality, conscientiously listen to the masses, sum up positive and negative experiences and formulate a set of systems and methods which follows the mass line and embodies the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

There are many factors enabling us to work vigorously and to make rapid progress in literary and art work to catch up with the fast developing situation. The most fundamental factor has always been to have faith in and fully rely on the masses. With the active support of the masses in the millions and millions, we will be able to further emancipate our minds and become bolder. If we heed the voice of the masses and are good at assimilating their wisdom, we will be able to devise more measures and quicken our steps in literary and art work.

BRIEFS

AUTUMN VEGETABLE SUPPLIES--Peking, 23 Nov--Heilungkiang, Kirin, Inner Mongolia, Tsinghai and Sinkiang have achieved success in transporting and supplying autumn vegetables to markets. By 8 November, more than 2.63 billion catties of vegetables have been procured and transported and more than 2.08 billion catties have been made available to the collective mess units in townships and cities. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW]

CRANE SHIP--Shanghai, 24 Nov--The first Chinese-built medium crane ship with a long jib is in operation at Shanghai Port. It draws 32 tons and can move a 15-ton load from a freighter that is 30 metres across the beam to a nearby wharf. In the past, Chinese crane ships could not handle large or heavy freight because of the short jib of the crane. People had to unload heavy cargo by hand, which was hard work, inefficient and sometimes damaging. The new ship is reportedly working well. [Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

G 1

CHIANG WEI-CHING TO HEAD KIANGSI TACHAI INSPECTION

HK041335Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] To sum up experience gained in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and popularize Tachai-type counties, strengthen leadership, and promote the healthy development of the movement, the provincial CCP committee has decided to conduct an inspection and comparison on the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to popularize Tachai-type counties.

The purpose of the inspection is to determine the following: "How the units under inspection have carried out the 'one criticism and two blows' movement; whether or not they have implemented the party's rural economic policy, especially on propaganda and implementation of the two important documents of the central authorities on the problems of rural work; whether or not they have respected the production teams' right of self-determination; whether or not they have solved the problem of reducing the unreasonable burdens of the peasants, and resolutely corrected a situation in which all trades and professions have sought things from production teams; whether or not they have really implemented the principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work,' opposed egalitarianism, guaranteed more pay for more work, settled the money overdrawn and fulfilled distribution; whether or not they have mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants; what is the situation regarding the cadres' democratic work style and their participation in collective labor; what is the situation regarding the fulfillment of the major economic indexes for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and commune-and-brigade-run enterprises this year; what is the progress regarding agricultural mechanization; what is the situation regarding farmland capital construction between this winter and next spring; what is the situation regarding winter transplanting fertilizer accumulation and afforestation?"

To strengthen leadership over inspection work, the provincial CCP committee has established an inspection group with Comrade Chiang Wei-ching as leader, and Liu Chun-hsiu, (Chang Yu-ting), (Chang Po-chen), (Fang Tien), (Liu Ching-chou), Chu Tan-hua, (Chiang Kuo-chou), (Chen Chi-peng) and (Hung Yen-ching) as deputy leaders. Nine subgroups have also been established with principal responsible comrades of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees as leaders. The inspection will start in early December and end in early January 1979.

To do well in the inspection work, the provincial CCP committee recently held a conference of comrades concerned in Nanchang to study and formulate measures for the work. Comrade Liu Chun-hsiu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and spoke.

KIANGSI ARTICLE CRITICIZES GANG, FOLLOWERS

HK060410Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 78 HK

[Article by the mass criticism group of Ichun Prefectural CCP Committee: "The Ugly Show of Coordinating With Each Other To Usurp Power"]

[Summary] In line with the plans of the provincial CCP committee and under the leadership of the Ichun Prefectural CCP Committee, the people of Ichun have whipped up a new upsurge in exposing, criticizing and investigating the confidants and followers of the gang of four in Ichun Prefecture. We have discovered that some people in our prefecture sold themselves to and obeyed the orders of that confidant of the gang of four, coordinated with the followers of that confidant of the gang of four in Ichun and did many evil things.

When Chairman Mao was very sick in early September 1976, the pernicious gang of four quickened their pace of usurping party and state power. During this critical time, the confidants of the gang of four went to Ichun on 1 September. They coordinated with a factional backbone in the Standing Committee of the Ichun Prefectural CCP Committee to carry out the plan to usurp party and state power. "They pointed a criminal spearhead at Vice Chairman Teng and at the leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee." These people also coordinated with a follower of the gang of four in Nanchang to put pressure on the provincial CCP Committee.

With the help of his partners in Ichun, the Kiangsi confidant of the gang of four collected black materials on the provincial CCP Committee and all party committees. He also asked his partners in Ichun to send the black materials to Chen A-ta and Wang Hung-wen.

With the support of the confidants and followers of the gang of four in Kiangsi, those people in Ichun vigorously created counterrevolutionary public opinions in Ichun.

After the smashing of the gang of four, the partners of the confidants and followers of the gang of four in Kiangsi continued to attack the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. On the other hand, they also pretended to be representatives of the correct line. These people also sabotaged investigation work. Without exposing, criticizing and investigating the ugly performance of these people in Ichun, the enthusiasm of the cadres and people cannot be mobilized. In line with the strategic plans of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, the people of Ichun are determined to fight in unity to score a complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

KIANGSU EMPHASIZES DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

OW032236Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] As a result of our province's growing agricultural and industrial production and of rising state needs, Kiangsu's foreign trade has developed further since the beginning of the year. By mid-November the province had fulfilled this year's state targets for procuring export commodities and for exporting them. More than 230 commodities have developed trade relations with more than 120 countries and areas, considerably contributing to speeding up provincial industrial and agricultural production and to quickening the tempo of making Kiangsu an industrial province.

Cadres and workers throughout Kiangsu have conscientiously studied Chairman Hua's important instructions on rapidly developing foreign trade, roundly criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and further clarified confusion in subjects that were most seriously affected by the gang of four's interference in and sabotage of foreign trade work. At the same time, our cadres and workers have studied the series of important instructions issued by Chairman Hua and central leading comrades this year on the necessity of expanding exports, importing advanced foreign technology and speeding up the four modernizations, thus further emancipating their minds and enhancing their enthusiasm for developing foreign trade.

The provincial party and revolutionary committees have attached great importance to foreign trade. Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, has been personally involved in working out long-term plans for developing foreign trade and producing export commodities.

The provincial revolutionary committee has organized a leading group for foreign trade and set up offices to take charge of practical work. All prefectures, municipalities and counties have also set up or consolidated their foreign trade departments and staffs and have strengthened their concrete leadership over foreign trade.

SHANGHAI TAKES MEASURES TO JOIN SEPARATED FAMILIES

OWO42345Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0115 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 2 Dec--The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee recently approved a proposal to help more than 370 backbone professionals in the scientific research, educational, medical and physical culture fields solve their problem of living separately from their husbands or wives. Measures are currently being taken to move husbands or wives residing in other places to Shanghai to rejoin their families. These backbone professionals belong to the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Shanghai Academy of Sciences, institutes of higher learning in Shanghai, municipal hospitals and the municipal physical culture and sports commission. They are professors, associate professors, lecturers, chiefs of hospital medical departments doctors, assistant researchers, engineers and physical culture trainers.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," in the course of carrying out party policy on intellectuals, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee has attached importance to solving the problem of husbands and wives living in separate domiciles for a long time. Leading members of the municipal party committee have listened to relevant briefings and enjoined departments concerned to adopt various measures to solve this problem step by step on the basis of investigations, the state's household registration and labor policies, the nature of posts being held by these comrades, their technical specialties and contributions, the lengths of their separation from husbands or wives and the degree of their difficulties. Moving husbands or wives of backbone professionals to Shanghai to rejoin their families is a partial implementation of the municipal party committee's decision. At the same time, the municipal party committee plans to move some comrades in Shanghai, more husbands or wives live in other places, to where their husbands or wives live in order to solve their difficulties.

SHANGHAI DEVELOPS FOREIGN TRADE, EXPORTS

OWO51147Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Vigorously promoting foreign trade and exports the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee has mobilized cadres of the city's industrial and communications, capital construction, finance and trade, agriculture, science and technology and culture and education departments to shatter the yoke of the small producers' "closed-door" and "self-sufficiency" concept and quickly develop export trade in order to build Shanghai into China's important foreign trade and export base.

As of 10 November, Shanghai port had fulfilled its annual export plan 56 days ahead of schedule. The total value of commodities exported increased about 30 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1977.

In organizing export work, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee has paid particular attention to tapping the production potential of existing enterprises, devoted its major efforts to the improvement of quality, variety, and packaging of export commodities and done its utmost to meet international market demands in an attempt to sell more commodities in international markets. The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's major efforts include:

1. Intensifying investigations and study and striving to find a market for export commodities.

The related industrial and commercial departments have organized cadres, staff and workers to visit exhibitions of Chinese and foreign products and collected samples, instructions and other relevant information on foreign products for comparison and analysis. Certain factories have sent technicians and workers to participate in foreign trade negotiations and directly listen to the views and demands of foreign customers. They have also organized design personnel to work on new patterns and varieties after studying popular fashions and styles in foreign countries.

2. Improving product quality and striving to produce more popular brand products.

At present, the related industrial and commercial departments have examined the products one by one in order to discover shortcomings and set necessary rules for quality improvement. In combination with the nationwide "quality month" campaign launched on the industrial and communications front, further improvement was made in October. Many factories and enterprises have taken steps to maintain the quality of well-known brand products or produce more well-known brand items. The related departments have also actively rendered material and monetary support for the production of well-known brand products.

3. Developing a group of "backbone" products and gradually improving the quality and variety of export products.

At present, Shanghai is taking active steps to increase the output of silk goods, hardware and toys. The light industry and handicraft departments are adopting new technology, materials and equipment to vigorously improve product quality and replace old models. Major efforts have also been made to develop the production of lightweight metal sewing machines, battery operated wristwatches, high quality bicycles and other top caliber, precision and sophisticated products. The industrial and foreign trade departments in Shanghai have engaged in compensation trade [pu chang mao i] and introduced foreign capital, technology and equipment. They have also adopted certain common practices in international trade such as accepting foreign processing and assembling contracts with a view to quickly enhancing productivity and expanding foreign trade.

SHANTUNG FORMS UNITS TO INSPECT ENTERPRISES

SK051435Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts of our province have since the beginning of this year created an excellent situation characterized by stability and unity for the realization of the four modernizations in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

This has promoted the vigorous development of the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build more Taching-type enterprises and has increased industrial production by a fairly large margin.

During January to October this year, the total industrial output value of the province showed an increase of 12.9 percent over the corresponding period of 1977. Output of 90 out of 100 major products was increased by varied degrees. Enterprises of power, coal, metallurgical, chemical engineering, transport, light industrial and textile industries, whose major products have reached or surpassed previous best quality records or have reached previous lowest raw material consumption records account for more than 68 percent and for 50.5 percent, respectively, of the total number of enterprises of the whole province. From January to October this year, total profits of the whole province increased by 37.1 percent over the same period last year. In addition, a great number of enterprises have joined the national and provincial advanced ranks in their respective trades and fields.

To develop achievements, sum up experiences, emancipate our minds, speed up the building of more Taching-type enterprises in the new Long March toward the four modernizations, and win a still greater leap forward in the industrial production of our province, the provincial revolutionary committee decided to conduct an extensive and large-scale check-up, summation and evaluation, from now until early January next year, on how the mass movement to learn from Taching up in industry is carried out on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts, and to determine if those enterprises and units to be built into Taching-type ones this year are really qualified as such.

To successfully examine large, medium-sized and county-level enterprises and determine if they are qualified to be Taching-type ones, a committee to examine and appraise the learn-from-Taching movement through comparison was formed, with Kao Chi-yun as its chairman and Sung I-min, Liu Peng and (Chang Ching-tao) as its vice chairmen, thirteen sub-teams subordinate to this committee was organized. Each sub-team is divided into several groups by trade. They are to leave for various localities in early December to start work.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON SHANGHAI LARGE-SCALE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

In the item entitled "Shanghai Institute Produces Two Large-Scale Integrated Circuits," published in the 30 November People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, G 2, paragraph two should read: One of these two integrated circuits is called ECL 256X1 digital, completely coded high-speed "random (access) memory" [sui chi tsun chu chi 7151 2623 1317 0328 0892]. The other is called Famos 2048 digital, completely coded, procedure-changeable, "reading-only memory" [chih tu tsun chu chi 0662 6236 1317 0328 0892]. They are the key elements, respectively for the trial production of the high-speed, large size electronic computer with a speed of more than 70,000 operations per second and the "character display microprocessor" [tzu fu hsien shih, wei chu li chi 1316 4569 7359 4355, 1792 5710 3810 2623].

BRIEFS

CHEKIANG EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTION--Chekiang fulfilled its 1978 edible oil production plans 2 months ahead of schedule. As of the end of October the province had produced 12.13 million catties of rice bran oil from which 6.05 million catties of pure edible oil were extracted. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 CW]

WUHAN REHABILITATION RALLY EXONERATES 10 COMRADES

HK051141Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 2 December, the Wuhan municipal party committee held a broadcast rally, attended by 100,000 people, to completely exonerate 10 comrades including (Yu Wen-ping) and (Li Shu-chun). Leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Ku Ta-chun, Wang Chun, Hsueh Tan, Wang Pu-ching, Chiao Te-hsiu, Liu Hui-nung, (Liu Jen-Kuei) and others attended the rally. Also present at the rally were (Pi Hsueh) and (Ku Ching-tuan) of the municipal party and revolutionary committees, the Wuhan Garrison and the Wuhan Municipal General Trade Union, responsible persons of the women's federation including Li Chun, Meng Hsiao-peng, Wang Chieh, Wang Che-nan, Sung Yung-chang, (Tsao Chen-te), (Wang Chu-ching), (Tung Ming-ling), Hsin Fu. Hsieh Tzu-chun, Teng Ken, (Kuo I-fu), Wang Chia-chi, (Li Mei-feng), (Li Chun-chien), Hsiung Fei, (Tui Kuang-jung and (Wang Tao-chuen), Li Chun, secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the rally. First, Meng Hsiao-peng, secretary of the municipal party committee, read out the rehabilitation decision which pointed out:

"Owing to their need to usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four made frenzied attempts in the Wuhan area in 1967 to usurp party power, throw the army into disorder, split the ranks of the revolution, disrupt efforts to grasp revolution and promote production, and sabotage Chairman Mao's strategic plan regarding the Great Proleterian Cultural Revolution. In collaboration with revolutionary cadres, the people's masses, commanders and fighters of the PLA, (Yu Wen-ping), (Li Shu-chun), (Yang Tao-an), (Chi Teng-ching), (Shieh Ming-hua), (Liu Ching-seng), (Sung Te-chou), (Chang Chi-Chueh), (Wang Shih-chi), (Pan Tung-yun) and other comrades resolutely rejected Lin Piao and the perverse crimes of the gang of four. With firm stand, bright banners and audacious revolutionary spirit, they rose bravely in the struggle to safeguard Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. (Yu Wen-ping), (Li Shu-chun) and other comrades' heroic struggles against the criminal and conspiratorial activities of (Wang Nei) and other accomplices of Lin Piao and the gang of four were totally revolutionary actions."

The decision also stressed the municipal party committee's determination to thoroughly exonerate and reinstate these 10 victims who had suffered from Lin Piao and the gang of four's persecution and to offer sympathy and help to the 2 deceased victims' survivors.

Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the provincial party committee and acting first secretary of the municipal party committee, and Liu Hui-nung, second secretary of the municipal party committee also spoke at the rally. After first extending their kind and loving sympathy to the victimized comrades and their families on behalf of the provincial and municipal party committees, they stated:

"Today the municipal party and revolutionary committees hold a rally to rehabilitate (Yu Wen-ping), (Li Shu-chun) and other comrades. This is an important step toward further thoroughly implementing the instructions of the central and provincial party committees. It is also the common wish of the cadres and people's masses of the whole municipality, and will definitely play an active motivating role in penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes, eliminating their pernicious influence and developing the excellent situation and stability and unity."

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H 2

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Ku Ta-chun and Liu Hui-nung once again solemnly declared complete exoneration of all those comrades who had been victimized because of their opposition to Lin Piao and the gang of four. They also highly extolled the heroic spirit of (Yu Wen-ping), (Li Shu-chun) and other comrades in their persistent struggle in various forms against Lin Piao and the gang of four in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In their speeches, Ku Ta-chun and Liu Hui-nung called on all party organizations to make use of the current excellent situation for further exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four's factional backbones in Wuhan, entirely eradicating their noxious influence and firmly grasping the work on detecting and investigating all the grievances against and erroneous and framed-up cases fabricated by Lin Piao and the gang of four.

At the rally, (Yu Wen-ping) and (Li Shu-chun) delivered impassioned speeches on behalf of the 10 victimized comrades. They said: "The municipal party committee holds this rehabilitation rally not only to exonerate us 10 persons, but also to reinstate all the comrades in Wuhan area who fell victim to false charges on account of their opposition to Lin Piao and the gang of four. We are wholeheartedly grateful to Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and provincial and municipal party committees. Without Chairman Hua, we might not enjoy our today's status."

Finally, on behalf of the provisional party committee of the municipal public security bureau and all the public security cadres, a responsible comrade of the Wuhan Municipal Public Security Bureau expressed full support for the municipal party committee's decision on rehabilitating (Yu Wen-ping), (Li Shu-chun) and eight other victimized comrades.

KWANGSI TO CELEBRATE 20TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW010838Y Peking NCNA in English 0745 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Nanning, 1 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Kwangsi Chuan Autonomous Region will celebrate the 20th anniversary of its founding on December 11. Kwangsi is one of China's five national autonomous regions. The autonomous region was actually founded on March 5, 1958, but to commemorate the "Paize uprising" of December 11, 1929 led by the Chinese Communist Party, the region's government has decided to change the official observance of the founding to December 11.

The Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region is in south China and borders the Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau, with Bac Bo Gulf to the south. It has an area of 230,000 square kilometres. Nanning is the capital of the region. The region has a population of 32 million, of which 11 million are of the Chuang nationality. Here over 90 per cent of the Chuang nationality of China live. The Chuang people is one of the country's largest minority nationalities. In addition to the Chuangs 11 other nationalities are also represented in the region: the Han, Yao, Miao, Tung, Mulao, Maonan, Hui, Ching, Yi, Shui and Kelao.

Kwangsi is in a subtropical zone with a mild climate, heavy rainfall and an average temperature of 20 degrees centigrade. The main agricultural products of the region are rice, maize, fruit, sugar cane and tea. It abounds in such mineral resources as bauxite, petroleum, manganese, crystal, tin, antimony and tungsten. It is one of the main timber producers in south China having 37 per cent coverage of forest.

Kwangsi is one of the famous karst areas of the world. The region boasts fantastic limestone peaks, rock forest, karst caves and underground rivers. Kueilin, in the north of the region, is renowned for the "most beautiful mountains and rivers in the world."

The Chuang nationality has a long history, reaching back to the old stone age. Two thousand years ago when Chin Shih Huang, the first emperor of the Chin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.) unified China, he set up a prefecture and counties in the present-day Kueilin area. The Chuang people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. The famous peasant movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom was started in 1851 by people of Chuang, Han and Yao nationalities at Chintien village in Kueiping county, Kwangsi. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the people of the Chuang nationality played an active part in the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, making a great contribution to the founding of the new China. The Chuang is one of China's minority nationalities with a fast developing economy and culture. The Chuangs have their own language and a particular talent for singing and dancing, and are especially fond of folk songs.

ECONOMIC GROWTH OF KWANGSI AUTONOMOUS REGION DETAILED

OW030747Y Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Nanning, 3 Dec (HSINHUA)--The shadows of a poverty-stricken past are being rapidly left behind by the Chuangs, China's biggest minority nationality, who exercise self-government together with people of eleven other nationalities in the 230,000-square kilometre Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China. Starting almost from scratch, Kwangsi has built up a sound economy consisting of an agricultural sector that supplies an annual surplus of grain to the state, and industries that provide 60 percent of the manufactured goods needed by the region's population of 32 million, and a significant part of the agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticides required there.

When the national economy was brought to the verge of collapse by the gang of four in the years prior to 1976, Kwangsi still commanded the admiration of the entire country as an important sugar producer in China and for ensuring its people a relatively abundant supply of foods and daily necessities. From 1969 to 1977, the region's total value of industrial output increased at an average annual rate of 15.7 per cent and that of its agricultural output 4.2 per cent.

Before liberation the primitive slash-and-burn method of clearing land was used in many parts of Kwangsi. The only usable irrigation projects were the canal built more than 2,000 years earlier under Emperor Chin Shih Huang and a dozen small projects. Modern industry was virtually non-existent. The Chinese Communist Party's policy is one of helping people of minority nationalities to achieve economic independence. As an area where minority people exercise self-government, Kwangsi not only keeps all local revenue, but also receives huge subsidies from the central authorities. Since the autonomous region was founded in 1958, the state has provided 77.5 per cent of the funds for Kwangsi's capital construction. The central authorities allocate a special fund every year to help the region solve immediate problems in production and improve living conditions, and also to cover part of the expenses for the purchase of some 220 farm and sideline products and the transport of daily necessities specially needed by people of minority nationalities.

Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai paid personal attention to the economic development of Kwangsi. While presiding over a party Central Committee meeting in Nanning in 1958, Chairman Mao approved the building of Kwangsi's first modern iron and steel plant and a chemical fertilizer plant. On three occasions, Premier Chou made inspection tours of the region, during which he instructed central departments to provide special funds and material for the construction of a number of key hydro-electric power stations and irrigation projects. The people of Kwangsi, while grateful to the state, refuse to be passive recipients of its funds and supplies. In the winter-spring period of every year, millions of peasants mobilize for tasks ranging from building reservoirs to digging irrigation canals to planting trees. The region now has 22 reservoirs, each with a storage capacity of more than 100 million cubic metres, supplemented by 1,100 smaller ones. These and other irrigation and drainage projects ensure good yields for 1.4 million hectares despite drought or excess rain.

As elsewhere throughout the country, Kwangsi takes agriculture as the foundation of its economy. Industry is geared to serve agriculture and on this basis, it has snowballed. In the past decade, the region has built a series of agriculture-oriented plants, able to produce annually 5,000 tractors, 30,000 walking tractors and diesel engines with a total capacity of 800,000 horse power. In the same period, counties and farming districts under municipalities have each built plants producing cement, chemical fertilizers and farm implements. Thanks to the rapid development of industry, the region has been able to cut the selling prices for insecticides, chemical fertilizer, diesel oil for farm machines and salt for animal husbandry, while raising the purchasing prices for grain, oil-bearing seeds and pigs. Since 1966, the peasants have received an extra of 630 million yuan from bonuses for exceeding state grain purchase quotas.

BRIEFS

KWANGTUNG CADRE INTERRED IN PEKING--The ashes of (Wu Chih-Pu), former secretary of the secretariat of the CCP Central-South Bureau, was sent to Peking from Canton on 27 November. (Wu Chih-pu) died in Canton on 19 October 1967. On the morning of 27 November, responsible comrades of the Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and various departments, committees and offices at provincial level and (Wu Chih-pu's) dependents held a ceremony in the Canton Revolutionary Public Cemetery to send (Wu's) ashes to Peking for interment. After the ceremony, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee escorted the ashes to Canton Paiyun airport and responsible comrades of the Organization Department of the provincial CCP committee and (Wu's) dependents especially brought the ashes to Peking. Those escorting the ashes to the airport were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and (Wu's) friends including Chiao Lin-i Liu Tien-fu, Li Chien-chen, Wu Nan-sheng, Teng I-fan, Chiang Lin-Tung, (Yen Fu-sheng), Liang Hsiang, Yang Ying-pin, Liang Wei-lin and (Huang Tsing-po), some 70 people altogether. (Wu's) ashes were welcomed in Peking by Li Pu-hsin, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, by (Cheng Po-ko), director of the veteran cadre bureau of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, by Wang Chuan-kuo and Hsueh Kuang-chu, responsible comrades of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, and by (Wang Cheng) and (Chang Han-ching), responsible comrades of Kwangtung departments concerned. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 28 Nov 78 HK]

KWEICHOW HOLDS ON-THE-SPOT MEETING ON CATERING

HK051224Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Kweiyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently held an on-the-spot meeting at the Kweiyang mining machinery plant on careful utilization of coarse food grains in order to sum up and popularize the experiences of this plant in being concerned for the masses' daily life, in carefully preparing coarse grains in insuring the staff and workers sufficient and good meals and in promoting and big and rapid increase in production. Present at the meeting were Su Kang, Hsu Chien-sheng, Wang Chao-wen and Wang Chen-chiang, leading comrades of the Kweichow provincial CCP and the revolutionary committees and Kweiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees. Comrades Su Kang and Hsu Chien-sheng gave speeches at the meeting." A total of 200 persons took part in the meeting.

The Kweiyang mining machinery plant has a total of 10,000 members, including the dependents of the 3,800 staff and workers, and has done well in providing food for all of them. From January 1977 to October 1978, the plant sold a total of 750,169 catties of grains, including 172,280 catties of coarse grains which accounted for 23 percent of the total amount of grain sold. By 20 November this plant had fulfilled the eight economic and technical indexes and fulfilled the state plans for this year 40 days ahead of schedule.

A responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee pointed out: "Through this on-the-spot meeting on the careful utilization of coarse grains, the provincial CCP committee hopes that we will rapidly and fully launch our province's work on the careful utilization of coarse grains. Responsible comrades of the various units must regard the careful utilization of coarse grains as a major issue in solving the problem of food on the road of the Long March, include it in the party committees' daily agenda, grasp it effectively and energetically, produce results and make new contributions to promoting a big and rapid increase in industrial and agricultural production and to speeding up the four modernizations."

SZECHWAN PROVINCE FULFILLS 1978 REVENUE PLAN

OW060740Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Chengtu 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Szechwan Province met its 1978 revenue plan 50 days ahead of time. By November 10, total revenue was 54.6 per cent higher than for the same period last year, topping the previous record.

The main factor behind the marked increase is the rapid growth of industrial and farm production after the downfall of the gang of four. Szechwan was one of the provinces which suffered most seriously from interference and sabotage by the gang. Production was disrupted in many enterprises. Many factories increased their profits by improving administration and tightening accounting systems. Total profit from Szechwan's industries in the first ten months of this year trebled, compared with the corresponding period last year.

HOPEI TEXTILE MILL GAINS 'TACHING' TITLE BY DECEIT

OWO60413Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Report by NCNA correspondent Wang Wen-chieh and NCNA reporter Lu Tsu-i: "The Paoting Woolen Textile Mill Should Be Stripped of Its Title as a Taching-Type Enterprise"]

[Excerpts] Shihchiachuang, 4 Dec--Not long ago Hopei's Paoting woolen textile mill workers exposed the evil deeds of the former principal responsible persons of the mills' party committee who resorted to deceit, hoodwinked people at both the higher and lower levels, and who, by means of deception, gained for the mill the honorable title "Taching-Type Enterprise in Hopei Province." The workers demanded that the mill be stripped of this title. Leading comrades concerned at the higher level admitted that this example was wrong, but they refused to meet the masses' rational demand on the grounds that the mill was commended by a leading comrade of the central authorities for being awarded this title. This kind of practice, which fails to proceed from reality and to base itself on the principle of seeking truth from facts, has been criticized by the masses.

The Paoting woolen textile mill was given the title of "Taching-Type Enterprise in Hopei Province" in early 1977. When the "gang of four" vigorously created disorder in Paoting in 1976, the mill's cadres and masses refused to leave the premises and participate in struggles by force. They firmly guarded their production posts and scored the achievement of fulfilling the annual state production plans 38 days ahead of schedule. At that time such an achievement was rare under local conditions. However, Han Chu-shan, former secretary of the mill's party committee, and Chi Chia-jan, former deputy secretary of the mill's party committee and chairman of the mill's revolutionary committee, regarded this as a good chance to gain fame. They resorted to deception and separately carried out the following activities:

1. They lied about production results. In 1976 the leadership at the higher level did not clearly specify some of the economic production norms for the Paoting woolen textile mill. Production costs that year were higher than those in the previous year, and productivity was the lowest since the mill's founding. However, the two lied that the mill had "met state requirements in all eight economic norms" and that various production figures "were the best in history." They reported the "good news" to the leadership at the higher level. As a result, their report was given prominence and they rapidly gained fame.
2. They fabricated information for the press. In the wake of this "good news," two reporters visited the mill on an assignment. Chi Chia-jan first of all created a false event. Before the reporters arrived, he had people put up mass criticism posters to cover up the workers' big-character posters attacking the mill's party committee for not exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." Later he again lied, claiming that the mill's party committee was the "mainstay" in waging struggles against the "gang of four."
3. They substituted what was false for what was genuine in order to win people's confidence. The former principal responsible persons of the mill's party committee had always followed the "gang of four." After the smashing of the gang, they continued to refuse to expose and criticize the gang's crimes. At the late 1976 meeting to exchange experience in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" sponsored by Hopei Provincial Light Industry Bureau, they grafted flowers on trees and introduced their own past practice of attacking Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping as their "experience" in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." In the past several years Han, Chi and others refused to implement the party's policy, trampled upon democracy at will and vigorously stirred up evil winds.

In the four years since 1974, they have unlawfully arrested, detained, interrogated and persecuted more than 30 people, illegally distributed among themselves and sold over 128,000 meters of cloth, and spent a total of 9,253 yuan for feasts and gifts. Turning black into white, they asked someone to write a summary report praising the experience of the mill's party committee in revolutionizing itself. They enthusiastically introduced such experience at several prefectural, provincial and national industrial meetings.

4. They fabricated a false event to cover up the mill as a sham Taching-type enterprise. After Han, Chi and others fabricated figures and won the title of Taching-type enterprise by deceit, they continued resorting to deception. In July 1977 they put "first grade" labels on "third grade" cloth, hoodwinked the reporters and exhibited all such "first grade" products on television.

They also exhibited products of fraternal mills as their own. Although the Paoting mill only fulfilled 87 percent of the state production plans last year, Han and Chi lied to the leadership at the higher level that the mill had completely fulfilled its state production plans.

This situation shows that the Paoting woolen textile mill basically failed to meet the prerequisites of a Taching-type enterprise. Yet it was named a "Taching-type enterprise in Hopei Province" at the 1977 Hopei provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry. The principal responsible persons of the mill's party committee had serious problems in following the "gang of four" and in resorting to deceit. After the smashing of the "gang of four," they still tried hard to cover up their errors. Thus the whole mill was on the verge of a total standstill in production. The masses time and again reported the situation to the local party committee. Later, they reported the situation to the central authorities.

In June this year the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee instructed the Paoting prefectural and municipal party committees to handle the mill's problems, removed five Standing Committee members of the mill's party committee, including Han and Chi, from their leading posts, and formed a new leading group. However, the mill still retained its title as a Taching-type enterprise. Some cadres and masses inside and outside the mill believed that this was done without following the principle of seeking truth from facts. The workers in the mill said: We feel ashamed of the title because it was won by deceit. We hate to smear this honorable title. They expressed their determination to redouble their efforts in work so as to build the mill into a true Taching-type enterprise.

INNER MONGOLIA SECURITY BUREAU URGES EXPOSURE OF NEI JEN PARTY CASE

SK060616Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts of an article by criticism group of the Inner Mongolia Public Security Bureau: "Expose the Secret Creation of the Trumped-Up Case of the New Nei Jen Party"]

[Text] Creating trumped-up cases to attack and persecute the vast number of revolutionary cadres and masses was a counterrevolutionary trick which Lin Biao and the gang of four consistently used to carry out their plot to usurp party and state power. The creation of the historical trumped-up case of the new Nei Jen Party was a result of the active efforts of those few responsible persons of the party core group of the former regional revolutionary committee in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

As early as the initial stage of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the followers of Lin Piao and the gang of four in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region totally denied the work of this region during the 19 years by describing the fake as the real. With the development of the Great Cultural Revolution Movement, Lin Piao and the gang of four were increasingly rabid in carrying out their criminal activities to sabotage that revolution, while their followers in our region were trailing behind them more and more closely. These followers rose up by taking advantage of the incident of the so-called adverse February current fabricated by Lin Piao and the gang of four and branded a number of cadres in the region as Ulanfu's agents.

In November 1967, arch renegade Chiang Ching, in the capital, launched an attack on the literary and art circle, crying out that the accounts would be settled and that there would be great disorder. She also launched a frantic attack on the party. Taking this nonsense uttered by Ching as an "imperial decree," those few responsible comrades of the party core group of the former regional revolutionary committee immediately whipped up an evil tide of so-called digging out of the sinister line and eradicating the pernicious influence. As a result, a great number of cadres of Mongolian, Han and other nationalities were unreasonably attacked and persecuted. This scandalous movement to dig out the sinister line and eradicate the pernicious influence prepared in ideology, organization and public opinion for the ensuing movement to dig out the new Nei Jen Party and thus set the stage for the latter.

It should also be pointed out that political swindler Wu-lan-pa-kan played a very noxious role in creating the trumped-up case of the new Nei Jen Party. Sometimes, he went about in an attempt to persuade others to help in the creation of this trumped-up case. At other times, he rigged up false information so as to level unfounded charges against vast numbers of cadres and masses of various nationalities. He thus committed serious crimes.

In February 1968, some of the masses put up big-character posters pointing the spearhead directly at that person in the former regional revolutionary committee who had disrupted the situation of Inner Mongolia and at his old partner and exposing their intrigue and conspiracy. This threw that person off balance. To extricate himself from the predicament, he adopted the tactic of launching an offensive for the purpose of defending himself. On the one hand, he rampantly branded as Ulanfu's sinister underground forces the masses who had exposed them and put on these people such political labels as "subverting the newborn red political power" and "bombarding the proletarian headquarters" in a vain attempt to bring these people down completely. On the other hand, he secretly instructed his company to go all out to grasp the materials on the new Nei Jen Party and hurriedly [words indistinct]. With an ulterior motive, he said: "If we do not grasp this matter quickly and firmly at present, we will fall into a passive state."

During that period, he presided over several meetings of the party core group of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee and talked profusely about the historical evolution of the Nei Jen Party and fabricated such rumors as "that party has underground activities." In the meantime, he himself told the members of a certain special group of the former Inner Mongolia University to launch a surprise attack on the former responsible comrade of a PLA unit of the Inner Mongolia Military District on the basis of false information. They urged torture for 20 successive hours to force this comrade to make a confession. While this comrade remained unconscious due to the torture, they put his finger print on a falsified paper, which became the so-called confession of the namelist of the Central Committee members of the new Nei Jen Party.

On the basis of the materials they had obtained by harsh torture and fascist interrogation and illegally using the name of the regional revolutionary committee, they submitted on 26 April a false report to the central authorities, signed by that person who had disrupted the Inner Mongolia situation. The report alleged that in the struggle to dig out Ulanfu's sinister line and eradicate his pernicious influence, the broad masses had risen up and ferreted out some backbone elements of the Inner Mongolia People's Revolutionary Party [Nei Meng Ku Jen Min Ko Ming Tang--the term "Nei Jen" mentioned in this article may be a short form of this], and that the case had initially been exposed on a crash basis on the morning of the previous day. Thus, through the criminal hand of that person who had disrupted the Inner Mongolia situation, the so-called new Nei Jen Party became a "reality." At that time, they were beside themselves with joy. Unable to restrain his elation, that person who had disrupted the Inner Mongolia situation said: "Digging out the Nei Jen Party cannot affect me, our company, and those under my protection, nor can it affect my 17-year records."

These few words unveiled their vicious motive in fabricating the trumped-up case of the new Nei Jen Party.

Following the so-called exposure of the trumped-up case of the new Nei Jen Party on a crash basis, in July, that principal responsible person of the party core group of the former regional revolutionary committee and that commander of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia hurriedly called the third enlarged plenum of the regional revolutionary committee to render a verdict on the new Nei Jen Party. The plenum adopted a report on how to dispose of the Inner Mongolia People's Revolutionary Party, which was reproduced in many copies and distributed throughout the region for forcible implementation. Since then, the criminal acts of digging out the new Nei Jen Party had been carried out in the whole region. By December 1968, such acts had spread to all cities and rural areas in the region, afflicting even every yurt and livestock-herding spot.

With the instigation of those few responsible persons of the party core group of the former regional revolutionary committee, an evil wind of struggle by force and extorting confessions and believing such confessions blew up across the region. Acts violating laws and discipline, such as arbitrarily beating, arresting and detaining people, setting up private courts and extorting confessions by harsh torture, spread unchecked and created a disastrous situation. Taking this opportunity, a handful of class enemies committing vigorous class retaliation and those criminals seriously violating laws and disciplines and bitterly hated by the people went all out to carry out their activities. Using cruel torture of one kind or another, they injured, disabled and killed thousands upon thousands of our party's outstanding cadres, particularly cadres of national minorities, as well as the broad masses of various nationalities.

In December 1968, they concocted an outline report on the new Nei Jen Party in order to deceive and hoodwink people at both low and high levels. In this report, they trumped up a charge against Comrade Ulanfu, alleging that he was the general chieftain of the new Nei Jen Party and that this party and an integrated organizational setup involving both the central and local levels.

In March 1969, they rigged up a book containing xeroxed copies of some so-called evidences of crimes of the counterrevolutionary traitorous clique--the new Nei Jen Party. Illegally using the names of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee and Inner Mongolia Military District, they sent the book to the central authorities to continue their deception of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao.

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However, what is false is always false. In less than 1 month after they had dished this xeroxed book, our great leader Chairman Mao and the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou instructed that action be stopped in digging out the new Nei Jen Party. On 22 May, Chairman Mao issued an important instruction on the work in Inner Mongolia. The big plot of digging out the new Nei Jen Party, which was created by those few responsible persons of the party core group of the former Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee and which had lasted for more than 1 year, went completely bankrupt at that time.

TIENTSIN MUNICIPAL CCP HOLDS MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

SK060950Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpt] The Tientsin municipal party committee recently held a militia work conference to relay the guidelines of the National Militia Work Committee, to discuss the question of further strengthening the building of the militia, and to mobilize the broad masses of militiamen to render greater contributions to speeding up the realization of the four modernizations.

Attending the conference were leading comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and the Tientsin Garrison; responsible comrades of various departments and committees under the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and of various districts and countries; leading comrades of judicial, political and logistic organs under the Tientsin Garrison and armed forces departments of various districts and countries; and leading comrades of party committees and armed forces departments of some plants, mines and higher educational institutions and vocational schools. Also attending the conference were representatives of organs under the Peking PLA units and PLA units stationed in Tientsin.

Second secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Huang Chih-kang, delivered a speech at the conference.

TIENTSIN ARTICLE CRITICIZES EXCESSIVE MEETINGS

SK060848Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Dec 78 SK

[Report on article by (Yen Cheng) in 3 December TIENTSIN DAILY: "Improve Meeting Style, Raise Work Efficiency and Work Vigorously for the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Recently some people have complained that some localities in Tientsin Municipality hold too many long and empty meetings which have now become our burdens on the Long March. Many comrades are most upset by these meetings and satirically call them exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies. These comrades appeal to all people to firmly cancel these meetings so as to come to the battle-front without any mental burdens and to vigorously work for the four modernizations. This matter should be given great attention by leaders at various levels.

Meetings are an important method of work. Necessary meetings not only should, but must, be held conscientiously. The problem is that too many meetings will change a good thing into a bad one. Therefore, we must make a great improvement in this.

The article points out the following signs of problems in regard to meetings.

1. Meetings are continually called without regard for the importance of matters.
2. Meetings are held repeatedly on the same or similar topics.
3. Documents or directives from higher levels are copied and relayed mechanically at meetings, but the reality is not discussed.
4. There is loud talk but no conclusions are reached at the meetings.
5. Small and short meetings are made bigger and longer

The article says: Such problems in regard to meetings are an indication that the super-structure has not kept abreast of the economic foundation. It lags behind the current situation of speeding up the realization of the four modernizations. It is precisely those unnecessary meetings that waste our most precious time, rot the minds of the people and cut the link between the leaders and masses.

In conclusion, Yen Cheng's article says: Quite a number of meetings which are now being attended by grassroots units are called by organs at higher levels. Therefore, to vigorously reduce the number of meetings, it is also necessary to solve the question of how the organs at higher levels serve grassroots units. Judging from a definite point of view, it is important that leading cadres of higher-level organs take the lead in freeing themselves from those excessive meetings. This certainly will accelerate the change of cadres' work style, raise work efficiency, improve work quality and bring about an excellent situation of lively and vigorous work for the four modernizations.

TIENTSIN PROPAGANDA UNITS HOLD CRITICISM RALLY

SK060949Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] The propaganda departments of the Tientsin municipal party committee held the second rally of propaganda departments on exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four on 1 December in the municipal people's gymnasium. The rally exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and the crimes and serious problems of some responsible persons in Tientsin, the sworn follower of the gang of four in Tientsin and certain former responsible persons in the municipal cultural and educational group who actively followed Lin Piao and the gang of four to carry out large-scale counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities. The rally announced the decision on arresting, according to law, criminal elements (Ma Ling-yuan), (Ma Ching-pin), (Wang Chi-chung) and (Chen Ho-wei), who beat people to death.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and cadres and masses of various units under the propaganda department, totaling more than 4,500 persons.

Also attending the rally were comrades of propaganda departments of various departments and committees under the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and of propaganda departments at municipal, district and county levels.

At the beginning of the criticism, deputy director of the propaganda department of the Tientsin municipal party committee, Comrade (Hou Ko-i) announced that a certain former responsible person in the municipal cultural and educational group was to be brought into the meeting hall. Then, representatives of the TIENTSIN DAILY office, the broadcast bureau, the history research institute and the municipal cultural and educational bureau separately delivered exposure and criticism speeches at the rally.

In his speech, director of the propaganda department of the Tientsin municipal party committee, Comrade Pai Hua, reviewed the situation of the initial period of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in propaganda departments and made arrangements for the movement in the last month this year in accordance with the demands of the Tientsin municipal party committee.

He said: The general demand on propaganda departments in regard to the exposure-criticism-investigation movement is to carry out the movement faster and with a better quality of work insofar as we possibly can. It is necessary to carry out the movement deeply and thoroughly, avoiding making the movement a sham. It is also necessary to seize time and, in accordance with the demands set forth by the Tientsin municipal party committee, fulfill the task of finishing what we have missed in the first and second campaigns by the end of the year. We should take the exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four as a key link of all our work and concentrate major energies on the field of socialist construction and quickening the pace in achieving the four modernizations. We must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, consolidate and develop the excellent statement of stability and unity, proceed from the general situation, look into the future, bring into play all positive factors, dedicate ourselves heart and soul to the same cause, make a success of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement with one heart and one mind, and work hard to speed up the realization of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

TIENTSIN EXPORT TRADE--The Tientsin branch of the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation has fulfilled this year's export quota and various economic norms ahead of schedule. As of 10 November, it had already overfulfilled the export quota by 35 percent and the amount of exported goods had exceeded that of the same period of last year by 32 percent. At the same time, the requirements set by the higher authorities with regard to export expense, goods in stock and revolving of funds had all been met. The Tientsin Foreign Trade Bureau awarded a 5,000-yuan bonus to this unit in recognition of its achievements. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Nov 78 SK]

TIENTSIN LABOR CONGRESS--The Tientsin Municipal Council of Trade Unions, the Tientsin Municipal CYL Committee and the Tientsin Municipal Women's Federation jointly held a model workers' congress on 13 November. At the rally, Secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee (Fan Ju-sheng) delivered a speech, Vice Chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Pai Hua read the decision of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee commending the model workers, and Vice Chairman of the Tientsin municipal party committee and Chairman of the Tientsin Economic Commission Li Chung-yuan made a report. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Nov 78 SK]

HEILUNGKIANG HOLDS WORKER-PEASANT EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

OW060214Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] A Heilungkiang provincial conference on worker-peasant education work was held in Harbin from 26 November to 4 December. Attending the conference were 514 people, including leading comrades of worker-peasant education commissions of various prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties and banners; education bureau directors, education section chiefs and trade union council chairmen; leading comrades of CYL committees, women's federations, science associations and departments in charge of settlement of educated youths of various prefectures, leagues and municipalities; comrades in charge of education work in our province's coal, railway and forestry departments, farms and concerned departments, offices, commissions and bureaus under direct provincial jurisdiction; as well as representatives of typical units. Four comrades of the national federation of trade unions also attended the conference. Also present were leading comrades and members of the provincial worker-peasant education commission. Comrade Wang I-lun, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial worker-peasant education commission, spoke at the conference.

During the conference, the comrades present studied the important instructions given by Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee concerning worker-peasant education; discussed Comrade Wang I-lun's speech; deliberated and revised the program for the development of worker-peasant education in Heilungkiang Province and regulations for the 21 July University, the Communist University and the 7 May University; and exchanged experiences obtained by 14 typical units, including Taching Oilfield, Harbin Municipality, Mutanchiang Prefecture, Tsitsihar's No 1 machine tool plant and others. Leading comrades of the provincial trade union council, provincial CYL committee, provincial women's federation and provincial science association spoke at the conference.

Comrades present at the conference discussed problems concerning the development of worker-peasant education at all levels, such as funds, teachers, work assignments for graduates, teaching materials, school buildings and professional cadres. Effective and feasible ways for solving these problems were recommended.

Comrade (Hsu Ching), vice chairman of the provincial worker-peasant education commission and vice chairman of the provincial trade union council, delivered a closing speech. He pointed out: Next year will be the last of the 3 years in which great success should be made, as called for in the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well put forward by Chairman Hua. It will also be a year in which the pace of the four modernizations will be accelerated and a great revolutionary change will be effected.

For this reason it is necessary, first of all, promptly and effectively to convey and implement the guidelines of this conference. Under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels, the various departments concerned should make concerted efforts, render close cooperation, run well worker-peasant educational undertakings and translate the guidelines of the conference into concrete actions by the hundreds of thousands of worker-peasant masses all over the province.

Second, while it is essential to conscientiously conduct investigations and study, the various localities should work out programs for developing worker-peasant education suited to the actual conditions of the localities and units concerned in accordance with the requirements set forth in the provincial program for developing worker-peasant education.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen leadership, improve work styles and pay attention to implementation of policies. The various localities should pay particular attention to grasping typical cases and popularizing the experience obtained at a single unit throughout the whole area, work out plans, make necessary arrangements and conduct necessary inspections. It is essential to take particular action two or three times a year, working out plans at the beginning of the year, conducting inspections in the middle of the year and making assessments and comparing results at the end of the year, thus advancing worker-peasant education in a thorough and sustained manner. It is necessary to improve thoroughly such bad work styles as bragging, talking nonsense, lying, working in a flashy way without substance and procrastinating. It is also necessary to restore and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts, keep one's own word and enforce regulations and rules in a sweeping manner. We should conscientiously implement the conference resolutions and try our utmost to accomplish the resolved matters one by one. Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and led by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and by the provincial party committee, we should work hard, make concerted efforts, do a good job in promoting worker-peasant education and strive to train more personnel in an expeditious way and accelerate the pace of the four modernizations.

HEILUNGKIANG PARTY DISCUSSES MARKET SUPPLY PROBLEMS

OWO31846Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang provincial party committee recently held an enlarged session of its Standing Committee to study how to rapidly improve market supply in Harbin Municipality. Participants at the session listened to briefings by the Harbin municipal party committee, the provincial finance and trade office and provincial and municipal departments concerned. These briefings, made by responsible comrades from these departments, were based on the masses' opinions, their own study of the problem and actual conditions. The session pointed out that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has repeatedly stressed the necessity of paying close attention to and making conscientious arrangements for the people. Comrade Yang I-chen pointed out on several recent occasions that it is necessary to conscientiously solve Harbin Municipality's market supply problem. Conference participants held that market supply directly concerns all households and affects the development of an excellent situation of stability and unity and the mobilization of the masses' enthusiasm for speeding up the four modernizations. We must greatly increase our understanding of the importance and urgency of this major issue concerning the interests of the whole, never neglect it, but conscientiously grasp it.

Present problems in Harbin's market supply are partly due to objective factors and partly to defects in our work. If we conscientiously do our work well, we will be able to solve many of these problems and achieve quick results.

The session held that the problem of the highest urgency and with the widest effects on the people's livelihood is the food problem in the new Long March, on which we must concentrate our efforts to solve. The session agreed with the measures adopted by the provincial and municipal finance and trade offices to handle this problem. It demanded that these measures be rapidly carried out one by one and that their implementation be guaranteed.

The session stressed that finance and trade departments must also adopt effective measures to improve their business management and attitude toward service. It is necessary to link this task with the current "one criticism, two blows, three consolidations" movement and both widely and deeply educate finance and trade workers to understand the significance of improving their service in politics, production and the masses' welfare so as to help toward solving the fundamental problem of wholeheartedly serving the people. It is also necessary to link the business management of an enterprise and personal work achievements with the workers' economic interests. Those who work well should be rewarded, while those who work poorly should be punished, so that finance and trade workers will be encouraged to do a good job.

KIRIN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION, USE

SK031309Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Dec 78 SK

[Text] The propaganda department of the Kirin provincial party committee, the Kirin provincial postal and telecommunication administrative bureau and the office of KIRIN DAILY jointly held a provincial work conference on the publication of newspapers and journals and on reading and using newspapers in Huaite County. The conference deeply studied questions on how to accelerate the delivery of newspapers and journals and how to solve delays affecting periodicals. It discussed and arranged a mass movement for reading and using newspapers and for work concerning subscriptions to newspapers and journals for 1979.

The conference pointed out: In order to do a good job in the subscription work for 1979, it is necessary to implement the principles of enthusiastically carrying out propaganda, actively soliciting subscription orders, insisting on respecting people's free will and stressing practical effects. We should by no means merely strive for large numbers of publications. The propaganda departments and the postal and communications departments in various localities should closely cooperate with one another to carry out a thorough investigation and to study and do a good job in adjusting the distribution of newspapers and journals to insure an overall balance in line with the plan. Efforts should be made to deliver the newspapers and journals published in limited numbers of copies to the places where they are most needed.

The conference demanded: The propaganda departments of the party at all levels should grasp well the work of reading and using newspapers, establish the necessary organizational system to popularize good experiences in reading and using newspapers. Efforts should be made to enable journalism to play its fighting role more effectively in fulfilling the general task for the new period.

KIRIN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON COMBATING DROUGHT

SK051434Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a telephone conference on combating drought to protect paddy fields. This conference called for further efforts to mobilize the people in various localities throughout the province to strengthen leadership, mobilize the masses and adopt effective measures to overcome the drought situation and solve next year's problem of water supply for paddy fields throughout the province.

Since last spring a drought situation has existed unceasingly. At present the drought situation is still developing in localities where paddy fields are cultivated. Even if the precipitation of rain and snow is normal in this winter and the coming spring, the condition of water storage in reservoirs will not be improved to any appreciable extent. It seems certain that the paddy fields will be affected by spring drought next year.

The leading comrades of the provincial revolutionary committee emphatically pointed out at the telephone conference that such a severe drought situation should greatly arouse the attention of the leading comrades in various localities and that they should not have a casual attitude. It also stressed that all localities must urgently go into action to combat drought so as to insure water supply for irrigating paddy fields throughout the province in the coming year.

The conference pointed out: To do a good job in making preparations in winter for combating spring drought, it is necessary to mobilize the masses fully to try their best in tapping new water resources and economizing on the use of water. In the middle and eastern parts of the province, efforts should be made to accelerate the pace of drilling wells and building subsidiary projects and to insure that the task of building electric pump wells this year is fulfilled as far as the number of wells and their quality are concerned. In addition, it is necessary to fulfill this winter and next spring a great portion of the electric-pump well-drilling plan scheduled for next year.

In places along streams and rivers, efforts should be made to use all favorable conditions and all water-pumping devices to draw water from streams and rivers into reservoirs so as to store as much water as possible. Where conditions permit, efforts should be made to tap spring water and prevent such water from flowing away or to adopt other methods to expand the sources of water. It is necessary to do a good job in economizing on the use of water and to make early arrangements for practicing frugality in using water. We must make vigorous efforts to grasp subsidiary projects in the irrigated areas.

The conference pointed out: The efforts to combat drought are very uneven in various localities. It is hoped that localities which have gone into action will continue to work vigorously. Localities which have not yet gone into action or where work is not carried out effectively must rapidly go into action and try every possible means to make a success of this campaign for combating drought to protect paddy fields and to make good preparation for a bumper harvest next year.

KIRIN DAILY URGES WINTER WORK AGAINST DROUGHT

SK060923Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Dec 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 3 December brief commentary: "Combat Spring Drought in Winter and Wrest a Bumper Agricultural Harvest Next Year"]

[Text] The brief commentary says: At present the drought situation is very serious in some localities in our province. Since the beginning of this winter there has been no snow in many localities and the moisture content in soil is getting even lower. Drought is still developing and spring drought next year is certain. To do a good job in combating spring drought in winter is a current task which should be firmly grasped in the rural areas. Leadership at all levels must include this work in their agenda and in no way should they adopt a casual attitude. Some localities are still waiting for snow. This is unreliable and is very detrimental.

We should overcome the mentality of slacking vigilance and thinking about easy success through good luck and foster the mentality of combating drought and wresting a bumper harvest. We should implement the measures formulated for combating drought and try every possible way to overcome spring drought next year. There are lots of difficulties in combating spring drought in winter and the work is arduous. All localities should overcome the mentality of fearing difficulties and grasp good opportunities to carry out this work as soon as possible.

The commentary says: Since agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, therefore, to do a good job in combating drought all trades should actively support this work. All projects that are necessary for combating spring drought next year must be arranged and carried out on a priority basis. We must also insure supplies and give priority to the arrangement of material supplies, equipment and funds that are needed for the work. We will surely wrest a victory in the struggle to combat drought so long as we fully mobilize the masses.

KIRIN SETTLES EDUCATED YOUTHS IN COUNTRYSIDE

SK051445Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 78 SK

[Text] Over the past few years, while strengthening management of the collective households of educated youth settling in the countryside, all localities of our province have also adopted numerous methods to settle educated young people in the countryside. More than 470 youth farms and youth teams, with educated young people as their main members and participated in by cadres and members of communes and brigades, have been set up throughout the province. Since 1973, Changling County has set up 12 youth farms, youth timber tracts and youth livestock farms to settle 168 educated young people, with 10 percent of the total number of the educated young people in the whole county settling in the countryside. Over the past 5 years, youth farms and youth teams have been developed better and better, from a few to a great number and from small to large.

Some localities have settled educated young people in subsidiary agricultural production base areas run by plants or mines themselves. Since 1977, the Kirin rubber products plant has settled 18 sons and daughters of its staff members and workers in its non-staple food production base area. This year, making use of the existing conditions in the base area, they engage in agricultural subsidiary production while processing small products of the plant. They have made a total of 53,100 yuan of profits in the past year, which not only increased food grain production and income of these young people, but benefited the staff members and workers of the plant.

With the support of plants and mines, some localities have vigorously developed commune-run industrial enterprises in which they settle educated young people. The (Ershihchiatzu) commune of Huaite County, supported by the county sowing machine plant, set up in July 1976 a farm-machine repairing and manufacturing plant staffed mainly by educated young people. Staff members and workers of this plant have now basically mastered farm-machine repairing techniques and are able to repair tractors with small or medium breakdowns by themselves without sending them to other places to be repaired. In this way they have not only contributed to farm mechanization and expanded collective economy, but increased their income of this year and lightened the burden of commune members.

There are many other localities which settle educated young people in state farms. In the past few years there have been some 6,000 educated young people settled in 39 state farms of the province. The Lishu state farm has since 1966 received more than 2,000 educated young people who have made active contributions to the building of the farm and development of agriculture.

PREFECTURE IN KIRIN REEXAMINES ALL TIENANMEN CASES

SK060956Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 SK

[Text] Keeping to the principle of seeking truth from facts and conscientiously implementing the party policy, the Tunghua Prefectural CCP Committee has reexamined all the 76 cases involving those who participated in the Tienanmen incident, opposed the gang of four and aired grievances about the false charges leveled against Vice Chairman Teng. It has announced that the cadres and masses unjustly persecuted in these cases are innocent. The verdicts previously set on these people have been reversed and their reputations restored.

To do a good job in reexamining the cases and reversing the previous verdicts on them, the Tunghua Prefectural CCP Committee strengthened its leadership over and concentrated all efforts on this matter. In the prefectural CCP committee and in every municipality and county, there was a principal leader taking charge of the work. Responsible persons of the people's courts at all levels gave their personal attention to the work, and a number of capable cadres were assigned to grasp it well and in good time. Courts at municipal and county levels reexamined all original documents and materials, while middle-level courts scrutinized every written judgment and every case report so as to insure that the reexamination would be intensive and meticulous and nothing would be overlooked.

In making the reexaminations, they strictly adhered to the party policy and resolutely implemented the principle that counterrevolutionaries must be eliminated whenever found and mistakes must be corrected whenever discovered. They strictly distinguished between the two different types of contradictions and correctly carried out the party policy.

All those previously regarded as guilty and sentenced because they opposed Lin Piao and the gang of four and aired grievances against the framed-up charges and persecution imposed on Vice Chairman Teng have been declared innocent. They have been rehabilitated and exonerated and their reputations restored. Those who were formerly staff members or workers have been restored to their jobs and given make-up payment for the wages they should have earned. Those who were formerly commune members and now are meeting difficulties in livelihood because of the incident are given appropriate subsidies. Those who are sick or have been disabled as a result of unjust imprisonment are being given medical treatment. Family members, relatives and friends implicated in the incident are being given proper care.

Where there was persecution, there is rehabilitation. As for the good exemplary persons who resolutely struggled against Lin Piao and the gang of four, commendations will be given them in a big way.

KIRIN RAILWAYMEN RESPOND TO TENG'S REMARKS

SK061030Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Dec 78 SK

[Text] Vice Chairman Teng's remarks at the recent reception for foreign guests have drawn strong repercussions among the broad masses of cadres and workers in the Changchun Railway Subbureau. They stated: Vice Chairman Teng's important talk has given a profound outline of the current excellent situation of China and manifested the consistent thought of Chairman Mao. The situation of stability and unity is a great fruit developed in the struggle against the gang of four and is won painstakingly and at a great price. We must treasure and develop it.

Efforts should be made to do a good job in operating the people's railway and in being a vanguard in developing the national economy at high speed. In the course of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four stirred up civil war and had a hand on the railway front. Thus the staff members and workers of this subbureau fell into dissension and discord, seriously obstructing the development of transport output. Following the smashing of the gang of four, party organizations at all levels in this subbureau took the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as the key link to wipe out their pernicious influence and heal the internal wounds, thus swiftly bringing about a new, smooth, enthusiastic, stable, united and lively political situation in this subbureau.

From practice in the past, the broad masses of staff members and workers have deeply felt that consolidating and developing stability and unity is indivisible from accelerating the realization of the four modernizations. The broad masses of staff members and workers in this subbureau turn their strong determination to achieve the four modernizations into concrete actions in making efforts to operate railway transportation well. The entire subbureau, from high levels to low levels, has dedicated itself heart and soul to the same cause and has made a desperate effort to go all out in its work. Leading persons at all levels have vied to go deep into grassroot units to carry out investigations and studies and conduct face-to-face guidance on the frontlines.

Whether on the moving trains or in the loading and unloading operations of the freight transport section, there is a lively atmosphere everywhere in which cadres and the masses of workers work energetically and side by side. Since the beginning of 1978 the entire subbureau has steadily advanced in its transport output, has frequently broken records in its production norms and has successively fulfilled the 200-day transport task without major mishaps. Transport output in November topped previous peaks.

YINGKOU HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

SK061008Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 SK

[Text] Yingkou Municipality held its first session of the eighth municipal people's congress from 20 to 22 November. On behalf of the municipal revolutionary committee, Comrade (Chang Chi) gave a work report at the congress. It was unanimously adopted by the deputies after discussion.

During the session all deputies talked freely about the excellent situation that has emerged on all fronts in the new Long March, deeply criticized the crimes of the gang of four, their sworn follower, cohorts and confidants and the bourgeois factional setup in Yingkou Municipality and discussed the next fighting tasks.

All deputies unanimously expressed that they would act in accordance with the directives of Chairman Hua to further emancipate their minds, grasp firmly the exposure and criticism movement, speed up the pace of advance, and struggle to build Yingkou Municipality into a learn-from-Taching and Tachai advanced locality.

Comrade (Chang Chi) was elected chairman of the Yingkou Municipal Revolutionary Committee. (Chang Yen-chieh), (Jen Jui-hsi), (Wang Chao-chu), (Liu Chung-sheng), (Kung Hsia-kuang), (Chen Chien-tse), (Wei Chiu-cheng), (Wang Chang-wen) and (Chang Chieh) were elected vice chairmen of the Yingkou Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The congress also elected (Liu Chao-lin) president of the Yingkou Municipal Intermediate People's Court and (Yang Wen-cheng) chief procurator of the Yingkou Municipal People's Procuratorate.

LIAONING MUNICIPALITY PARTY UNIT RESUMES ACTIVITIES

SK061007Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 SK

[Text] Yingkou Municipality held its first plenary session of the Fifth Municipal CPPCC Committee from 19 to 23 November. Thus the Yingkou Municipal CPPCC Committee which had been suspended for 13 years resumes its activities.

Attending this meeting were various patriotic democratic groups, patriotic personages without party affiliation, various mass organizations, various nationalities, all trades and specially invited personages, totalling 210 people. It is unprecedented that this municipal CPPCC committee has so many committee members and such broad representation. This has fully shown that the united front policy of Chairman Mao has been further revived and implemented. This has vividly reflected the unprecedented unity of various nationalities and the patriotic forces of various circles throughout the municipality under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

The session unanimously adopted the work report by Comrade (Tse Chien-wu) made at the session on behalf of the last municipal CPPCC committee. After democratic consultation the session elected by secret ballot the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Fifth Yingkou Municipal CPPCC Committee. Comrade (Li Chi) was elected chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee.

BRIEFS

LIAONING DISCUSSES PRACTICE--Since last August, when the Liaoning provincial party committee issued the circular calling for discussions on the question of practice being the criterion for truth, discussion meetings have been held by the propaganda departments of Shenyang, Luta, Anshan, Fushun, Penhsi, Tantung, Chingchou, Yingkou and Fuhsin Municipalities, Tiehling and Chaoyang Prefectures and Chaowuta League. Meetings or enlarged meetings to discuss this question have also been called by the Standing Committees of the Shenyang, Luta and Fuhsin municipal party committees and the Tiehling and Chaoyang prefectural party committees. At these meetings, the comrades used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon to criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and discussed the relationship between theory and practice with a view to eliminating confusion and straightening out this question. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 78 SK]

SHENSI REPORT ON HU YAO-PANG'S INSTRUCTION ON COUNTY PROBLEM

HK051008Y [Editorial Report HK] Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 December carries a report on rehabilitation work in Chihtan County, which mentions an instruction note issued by Hu Yao-pang, director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, concerning miscarriages of justice in the county.

According to the radio, "with the warm concern of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee and Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, the Chihtan County Public Security Bureau and (?Chihchien) commune recently held a joint rally to rehabilitate the relatives of martyr (Liu Chih-tan) who had been cruelly persecuted. The persecuted persons and the masses [words indistinct] hailed the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and vowed to actively expose and criticize the crimes of that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four. They vowed to work hard so as to quicken the pace of realizing the four modernizations."

The report says that during the Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the gang of four and their cohorts tried to overthrow a large number of revolutionary veteran cadres and viciously attacked revolutionary martyrs. "That person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four actively promoted the counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They created something out of nothing and smeared the reputation of martyr (Liu Chih-tan) and arbitrarily described him as 'renegade.' Chairman Mao had written an inscription praising martyr (Liu Chih-tan) as a mass leader and a national hero. They clamored for changing the name of Chihtan County."

According to the report, during the Cultural Revolution, Comrade (Liu Pin-yun), the younger brother of "martyr" (Liu Chih-tan) and his relatives were persecuted. A total of 11 persons were incriminated. (Liu Pin-yun) was imprisoned for 3 years and 6 months on unjustified charges.

The radio said: "Comrade (Liu Pin-yun) wrote letters to the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee and the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee to appeal against the above-mentioned miscarriages of justice. Comrade Hu Yao-pang thus issued an important instruction note on the miscarriages of justice. Responsible comrades of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee also issued instruction notes on the miscarriages of justice. They asked the provincial court and the provincial public security bureau to investigate the cases of miscarriage of justice conscientiously and thoroughly, to handle them quickly and to report the results to the provincial CCP committee."

The report adds that in accordance with the spirit of the instruction notes, the provincial and prefectural courts and public security bureaus at provincial, prefectural and county levels jointly organized a fact-finding group. Under the direct leadership of the work group of the provincial CCP committee stationed in Chihtan County, the fact-finding group spent 2 months making investigations and studies and determined that the 11 incriminated persons were victims of miscarriages of justice.

SHENSI IMPLEMENTS NEW WORKER ENROLLMENT SYSTEM

OWO60332Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0156 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Sian, 4 Dec--Labor departments in Shensi Province have begun implementing a new worker enrollment system. In an all-round way applicants are examined morally, intellectually and physically, and the best among them are selected for employment. This is welcomed by the broad masses.

The new worker enrollment system stipulates: With regard to the applicants' political and ideological showing and their attitude toward labor, full consideration is given to the opinions of the masses of the production teams for neighborhoods where the applicants live. Candidates are nominated democratically and reviewed by a unified standard by rural people's communes or grassroots organizations in cities and towns and their names are announced by public notice. The names of the candidates are reported to the county (district) worker enrollment office for review and issuance of "permits" to attend a cultural examination. The cultural examination covers basic political knowledge, language and junior middle school basic mathematics, physics and chemistry. There is also a physical examination. After the examinations, on the basis of their moral, intellectual and physical conditions, the best candidates are selected and assigned to work under a unified plan. Separate arrangements will be made for those few who really have greater difficulties and need special consideration.

Since August of this year the labor departments of Shensi Province have adopted the new worker enrollment system and enrolled more than 8,400 new workers in Sian Municipality and Mei County. The main good points of the new worker enrollment system as reflected by the masses are:

1. In the past, worker candidates were not examined in an all-round way, and the quality of workers enrolled was rather low. Now that they are examined in an all-round way and the best are given priority for employment, the quality of workers enrolled is generally higher than before. This year in Mei County, 422 new workers are enrolled from among the educated young people in the countryside. Except for 10 of them who have special difficulties and are given special consideration, all the rest are basically morally, intellectually and physically qualified. The enrolling units are rather satisfied.
2. Unhealthy practices such as "going through the backdoor" are checked. The phenomenon of "going through the backdoor" in worker enrollment was serious in Sian Municipality in the past, and the concerned departments used to be deluged by letters from the masses to expose the unhealthy phenomenon. Since the adoption of the new worker enrollment system, the letters from the masses are mostly to express their thanks. The masses say: "This year's all-round moral, intellectual and physical examinations set tough standards, and the work is done in a reasonable manner. We are pleased."
3. It is conducive to discovering and selecting talented people. In the past, many workers were assigned to the Sian Municipal Arts and Crafts Industrial Corporation through "connections." Little consideration was given to the special requirements of the trade, and no attention was paid to whether the candidates had artistic talents and propensity. Thus the quality of the workers could not be guaranteed, and even the workers themselves felt insecure. Through specialized examinations, this time many talented people in painting, calligraphy, engraving, embroidery, net and knot weaving, small art handicrafts and so forth, have been discovered. The more than 300 new workers employed lately by the corporation generally have special talents in arts and crafts.

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4. It is conducive to changing the public spirit. After the new worker enrollment system was announced this year, a good spirit of striving for progress and diligently studying has emerged among people waiting for work assignments and the masses of young people in society.

TSINGHAI TRAINS PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES CADRES

OW051200Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] The Tsinghai Provincial Military District Training Unit has conducted a training course on teaching methods for active-duty people's armed forces cadres. The training unit thus gained experience and prepared cadres for further improving militia training. The training course was conducted amid the upsurge in conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the national and provincial militia work conferences and vigorously strengthening militia building.

The cadres attending the training course repeatedly studied the instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on strengthening militia building, studied the regulations of militia work, penetratingly criticized the crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible person in the provincial party committee and company in sabotaging militia building in light of the actual situation in militia work in the province and increased their understanding of the militia's position, role and tasks in future wars against aggression.

During the training, the cadres also seriously discussed the "practice is the only criterion of truth" issue. Some comrades cited cases in militia training in the past, in which cadres failed to proceed from the objective reality, gave blind directions, and even resorted to deception, causing serious damage to militia training. They pointed out that cases such as these showed that proceeding from the actual situation and putting the stress on results in doing everything was a fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the starting point and underlying objective of our work in all fields.

The comrades said: At all times and in all circumstances, we must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, be realistic, uphold what is correct, oppose and correct what is wrong, and not practice idealism and metaphysics.

Upholding the viewpoint that "practice" is of prime importance, basing themselves on the present equipment in the militia, keeping the characteristics of future wars in mind, and giving full scope to military democracy, the comrades studied more than 10 basic military subjects including the use of dynamite and the Bangalore torpedo to demolish various kinds of targets. The use of antitank land mines, joint defense, [words indistinct] operations. The training enabled the comrades to better understand the operations and characters of various types of weapons, raised their technical and tactical standards and increased their ability to organize studies and training.

On 27 November, the provincial military district training unit held a graduation ceremony for the trainees. Wu Sheng-jung, commander of the provincial military district, and other leading comrades attended the graduation ceremony. In his speech, Commander Wu Sheng-jung encouraged the comrades to liberate their minds, seize every minute and every second, work hard and strive to do a good job in militia work organizationally, politically and militarily, and mobilize and organize the masses of militiamen to make greater contributions on the new Long March.

TA KUNG PAO DISCUSSES TENG'S REMARKS ON SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

HK030721Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Dec 78 p 2 HK

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Vice Premier Teng Talks About Taiwan After the Unification of China"]

[Text] PEKING STUDIES A 19-POINT DOCUMENT

A foreign news agency has said that the Peking PIA units are currently studying a 19-point party Central Committee document in order to gain a correct understanding of the big-character posters which appeared recently in Tienanmen square. Details of the document were not given. The document probably refers to Vice Premier Teng's talk with Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of Japan's Democratic-Socialist Party. This is because someone has reported the talk and has divided the contents of the talk into 19 points.

In this talk, Vice Premier Teng mentioned the true circumstances of the Tienanmen incident, talked about the situation when Chairman Mao was seriously ill, and expressed his views on the 7 April resolutions. In summary, he noted that the leadership of the whole country and the localities are all striving to realize the four modernizations. He also noted that without stability and unity nothing can be done.

MAINTAINING THE ORIGINAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS

Following his talk with Sasaki, Vice Chairman Teng also met the American correspondent Novak, and the chairman of the Japanese Komeito, Yoshikatsu Takeiri. His remarks on Sino-U.S. relations during these two meetings have attracted even more attention.

According to Novak's report, Vice Premier Teng said: "If Taiwan is united with the mainland, Taiwan can maintain its noncommunist economic and social systems." Novak held that Teng's remark means that "he has made it easier for the United States to take the last step of switching from recognition of Taiwan to recognition of Peking."

The New York TIMES held that "with regard to U.S.-Taiwan relations, China will implement a new policy of historical significance."

In fact, in his meetings with Taiwan figures living abroad, the late Premier Chou repeatedly mentioned this kind of policy. This is probably the first time that an American journalist has formally heard a senior Chinese official speaking on this policy.

CHINA'S PRINCIPLES AND FLEXIBILITY

With regard to Sino-U.S. relations, Vice Premier Teng said that after completing the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, he will be ready to depart and join Marx. However, judging from the domestic problems, he will have to live for another 20 years.

From this we can see that from now on, he will concentrate his energy on realizing the four modernizations at an early date. As to China's relations with foreign countries, he does not have too many worries. There has been much talk recently on the development of Sino-U.S. relations. China hopes to normalize Sino-U.S. relations at an early date and has shown its flexibility on the basis of upholding its principles. Now we want to see how the United States acts.

WATCHING THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S DECISIVENESS

Answering reporters' questions on the development of Sino-U.S. relations on 30 November, U.S. President Carter again made those two remarks. The first remark is that to advance toward the normalization is the U.S. aim; the second remark is that the United States will continue to develop mutual relations prior to normalization.

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More and more U.S. officials and congressmen have shown concern for the Chinese political situation. A delegation of U.S. congressmen left for Peking yesterday by air for a visit and talks. According to a report from Washington, a way has been found to annul the U.S.-Chiang treaty without the approval of Congress. It seems that the question hinges on the Carter administration's decisiveness. In the final analysis, it is still a question of how to deal with the Soviet Union.

WEN WEI PO URGES TAIWAN TO CHANGE ITS STAND

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[WEN WEI PO editorial: "Why Not Give up Daydreaming and Change the Mind Now"]

[Text] The Chiang clique has confined itself to a small place in Taiwan for many years. Although it has a poor understanding of the situation of the world and the trend of history, it has a lot of daydreams. When one daydream does not come true, the Chiang clique has another. The daydreams are making the Chiang clique nervous and demented.

The Chiang clique daydreamed that the United States would help it "counterattack the mainland." The fact was that the daydream never came true.

The Chiang clique daydreamed that if that person was elected president of the United States, he would become closer to Taiwan. The fact is that just the opposite has happened.

The Chiang clique daydreamed that there was great disorder in the mainland. It once said that if the compatriots in the mainland started an "uprising," it could send troops to the mainland to coordinate with them within a few hours. The fact was that the Chiang clique was wasting time.

The verdict on the Tienanmen incident was reversed, and big-character posters also appeared in Tienanmen recently. As a result, the Chiang clique thought this was a start of a "bigger disorder" in the mainland. Again it was another daydream. Chiang Ching-kuo even said himself that if the compatriots in the mainland would rise to overthrow the political power of the Chinese communists, Taiwan would "cooperate" with them. However, he dared not boast how fast he could send troops to the mainland to coordinate with the people this time. Chiang Ching-kuo said that he would not compromise and negotiate with communist China. He also said that there is no possibility for him to contact any "communist country."

It is true that the Chiang clique has closed the doors tight to communist China and the people in the mainland. However, it is a lie when it says it refused to contact any "communist country." Everyone knows that the Chiang clique made secret contact with the polar bear a long time ago.

There is a Cantonese proverb which says that people should only help persons within their same circle and should not help outsiders. Thus, why did it happen so unfortunately that the Taiwanese authorities conspired with the enemy but refused to sit down and talk with persons within the same circle?

As the situation develops, the Taiwanese authorities are no longer able to rely on foreign forces to protect them. If the United States is unreliable, then the Soviet Union is also not a country that can be relied on. To find a way out, Taiwan should talk to persons within its same circle.

Facts have proven that there is stability and unity inside the mainland--the motherland--and the situation is excellent. If a person thinks that the emergence of big-character posters--posters which carry out free debate--indicates disorder in the mainland, then he must be one who keeps his eyes closed and speaks as in a dream. The motherland welcomes the compatriots to visit the mainland and guarantees that they may come and go freely. Why do the Taiwanese authorities not adopt corresponding measures, and allow the people to visit Taiwan?

Liu Chung-jung, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, gave a speech 2 days ago on our side's generously releasing some people and allowing them to return to Taiwan. His speech demonstrates the feeling of the compatriots of the motherland.

Liu Chung-jung said very sincerely: "Taiwan is part of China. Some people want to return to Taiwan as soon as possible. Why not? On the other hand, if the compatriots from Taiwan want to visit their motherland to see what is going on here and return to Taiwan after their visit they are most welcome and we guarantee we will impose no restrictions. We are all Chinese who have been parted for many years. Why is it a terrifying thing if we communicate with each other and take a tour? It is a pity that Taiwan has not made any move. What is it worried about? Taiwan is somewhat narrowminded."

Liu Chung-jung has urged Chiang Ching-kuo to open up his mind to understand the world situation and the trend of history; and strive to do something in timely fashion that is favorable for the unification of the motherland. Liu Chung-jung also said that if it is good for the country, he is willing to go to Taiwan to visit and talk with old friend Chiang Ching-kuo, and see the achievements scored by Taiwan in construction. However, he does not know what Taiwan thinks about that.

The above speech constitutes wise words which deserve deep consideration by Chiang Ching-kuo and the military and government personnel in Taiwan.

Soviet social imperialism has become the common enemy of the people of the world. Realization of normalization between China and the United States and of the great unification of whole China make up a historical trend that cannot be stopped. Taiwan should give up daydreaming, understand the situation, and change its mind now. By so doing, it helps itself and the country.

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